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BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1848.

OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL. } No. 5.

#### DEATH-BED OF TOM PAINE.

by him. He was prompted to this by a poor [Roman] Catholic woman, who went to see him "The Bible, sir," said, F. Kohlmann, still atin his sickness; and who told him, among other things, that, in his wretched condition, if any body could do him good, it would be a [Roman] Catholic priest. This woman was an American least, some show of argument, and \_\_\_\_\_" convert (formerly a Shaking Quakeress) whom I had received into the church but a few weeks nothing but fables; and I have proved it to a before. She was the bearer of this message to demonstration." me from Paine. I stated this circumstance to All this time I looked on the monster with

Church." Upon assuring her that we were [Roman] Catholic clegymen, she opened the door and showed us into the parlor. She then left the room and shortly after returned to inform us that Mr. Paine was asleep, and at the same time expressed a wish that we would not disturb him, "for," said she, "he is always in bad humor when roused out of his sleep; 'tis better to wait a little till he be awake." We accordingly sat down, and resolved to wait a more favoraly sat down, and resolved to wait a more favora- come accordingly, because it is a principle with ble moment. "Gentlemen," said the lady, after having taken her seat also, "I really wish you may succeed with Mr. Paine, for he is laboring vidual" under great distress of mind ever since he not possibly live, and must die shortly. He sent for you to-day, because he was told that if any one could do him good, you might. Possibly he may think you know of some remedy which his physicians are ignorant of. He is truly to be pitied. His cries when left alone are heart-rending. 'O Lord help me!' he will have, indeed, told me as much." "You have misexclaim, during his paroxysm of distress; God understood me," said I immediately to him. We help me!—Jesus Christ help me!' repeating the same expressions without the least variation, in a tone of voice that would alarm the house. Sometimes he will say, 'Oh God what have I done to suffer so much!' There should not suffer so much suffe done to suffer so much!' Then shortly after forever cast off by the Almighty, on account of But there is no God: and again, a little after your sins; and especially for the crime of having - Yet if there should be, what would become vilified and rejected His word, and uttered blasof me hereafter? Thus he will continue for some phemies against His Son."—Paine, on hearing of me hereafter?' Thus he will continue for some time, when on a sudden he will scream as if in terror and agony, and call out for me by name. On one of these occasions, which are very frequent, I went to him and inquired what he wanted. 'Stay with me,' he replied, 'for God's sake, for I cannot bear to be left alone.' I then observed that I could not always be with him, as I had much to attend to in the house. 'Then,' said he, 'send even a child to stay with me, for it is a hell to be alone.' "I never saw," she concluded, "a more unhappy, a more forsaken man; it seems he cannot reconcile himself to die."

Such was the convergention of the woman who said it." "Away with you, and your God too;

Such was the conversation of the woman who had received us, and who probably had been employed to nurse and take care of him during his illness. She was a Protestant, yet seemed very desirous that we should afford him some relief in his state of abandonment bordering on complete despair. Having remained thus come complete despair. Having remained thus some time in the parlor, we at length heard a noise in the adjaining the ad entering we found him just getting out of his ance I never before beheld. He was lying in a ed, sufficiently decent of itself, but at present lost upon him." esmeared with filth; his look was that of a nan greatly tortured in mind; his eyes haggard, is countenance forbidding, and his whole appearance that of one whose better days have wretch. een one continued scene of debauch. His only nourishment at this time, as we were informed, was nothing more than milk punch, in which he indulged to the full extent of his weak state .-He had partaken undoubtedly, but very recently of it, as the sides and corners of his mouth exhibited very unequivocal traces of it, as well as of blood which had also followed in the track, and left its mark on the pillow. His face, to a certain extent had also been besmeared with it. The head of his bed was against the side of the room through which the door opened. F. Kohl-

Kohlmann in a very mild tone of voice, informed the most sanguine have dared to hope. him that we were [Roman] Catholic priests, and It is a fact, which has not escaped the notice his thoughts better in it than in English.

ing him to speak English thus: "Speak English but on the contrary, much to the temporal adman, speak English." F. Kohlmann, without vantage of many. showing the least embarassment, resumed his

Christ to be nothing more than a cunning knave other forms than eigars, that \$5,000,000 more and impost of the limited States for here both

F. Kohlmann here attempted to speak again, pipe and quid are dearly loved) making together the reward of filial piety.

A short time before Paine died, I was sent for no more. "I have told you already that I wish

tempting to speak, "is a sacred and Divine book, which has stood the test and criticisms of abler pens than yours; pens which have made at

"Your Bible," returned Paine, "contains

me from Paine. I stated this circumstance to F. Kohlmann, at breakfast, and requested him to accompany me. After some solicitation on my part, he agreed to do so, at which I was greatly rejoiced, because I was at this time quite your and inexperienced in the ministry, and was glad to have his assistance, as I knew from the great reputation of Paine, that I should have to do with one of the most impious as well as infamous of men.

We shortly after set out for the house, at Greenwich, where Paine lodged, and on the way Greenwich, where Paine lodged, and on the way Greenwich, where Paine lodged, and on the way Paine, you will certainly allow that there ex-We arrived at the house; a decent-looking el- ists a God, and that this God cannot be indifferderly woman, (probably his house-keeper) came ent to the conduct and actions of his creatures. derly woman, (probably his house-keeper) came to the door, and inquired whether we were the [Roman] Catholic priests; "for," said she, "Mr. Paine has been annoyed of late by other denominations calling upon him, that he has left express orders with me to-day, to admit no one but the clergymen of the [Roman] Catholic Church." Upon assuring her that we were [Roman] Catholic Church. "I will demonstrate from His very nature that he cannot be an idle spectator of our conduct." "Sir, I wish to hear nothing you have to say; I see your object, gentlemen, is to

> vidual." Paine, on hearing this, seemed to relax a little;

the adjoining passage-way which induced us to believe that Mr. Paine, who was sick in that room, had awoke. We accordingly proposed to proceed thither, which was assented to by the to retire, in the highest pitch of his voice, and woman; and she opened the door for us. On seemed a very maniac with rage and madness. "Let us go," said I to F. Kohlmann," we have slumber. A more wretched being in appear- nothing more to be done here.—He seems to be entirely abandoned by God; further words are

> and left the unfortunate man to his thoughts. I never, before or since, beheld a more hardened This, you may rely upon it, is a correct account of the transaction. I remain your affec-

Upon this we both withdrew from the room

tionate brother.

BENEDICT, Bishop of Boston.

### For the Herald and Journal.

# PRACTICABILITY OF THE CONVERSION OF

In my first, I drew a gloomy picture, but in mann having entered first, took a seat on the this I shall dip my pen in brighter colors. In side near the foot of the bed. I took my seat our first it was shown, that, if the world's conon the same side nearer the head. Thus, in the version is to proceed according to the ratio of osture which Paine lay, his eyes could easily the last 1800 years; 144,000, years must expire ear on F. Kohlmann, but not on me easily, before the glorious Millennium is ushered in. In this, however, we propose to show that this much As soon as we had seated ourselves, F. desired day may dawn upon us much sooner than

were come on his invitation to see him. Paine of such as have watched the movements, and nomade no reply. F. Kohlmann proceeded thus, ted the success of the Missionary enterprise, that addressing himself to Paine in the French lan- the providence of God has ever been in advance guage, thinking that as Paine had been to of Christian effort and liberality. So urgently, France, he was probably acquainted with the repeatedly, and generally has the Macedonian language, (which was not the fact) and might cry come forth that, for many years past, our inderstand better what he said, as he had at several missionary treasuries have been kept in that time a greater facility, and could express a state of almost continual want. Were a general response given to this cry, it would go on Mons. Paine, j'ai lu votre livre intitutle, increasing and increasing in extent until we L'age de la Raison, ou vous avez attaque l'ecri- should soon be compelled to "Go out into all are sainte avec une violence, sans bornes, et the world, and preach the gospel to every cread'autres de vos ecrits publies en France, et je ture." We propose to show that such response suis persuade que"—Paine here interrupted may be given without impoverishing, or even him abruptly, and in a sharp tone of voice order-diminishing the earthly store of any Christian;

Mr. Wesley says, "The only proper place for course, and expressed himself heartily as fol- intoxicating liquers is on the Apothecary's shelf." lows, after his interruption, in English: "I have To an individual who was fond of the pipe, and read your book entitled the Age of Reason, as who had expressed his astonishment at some well as your other writings against the Christian remarkable occurrence, Mr. Wesley is said to igion, and am at a loss to imagine how a man have replied, "Never again express your astonyour good sense could have employed his ishment at anything, so long as you can put a talents in attempting to undermine what, to say nothing of its Divine establishment, the wisdom of area. As to the dirty—not to say of ages has deemed most conductive to the happiness of man. The Christian religion, pursuaded, that the "Prodigal Son's" charge That's enough, sir, that's enough," said "husks." Before me are statistics testifying ne, again interrupting him; "I see what you that the expense of the consumption of tobacco be about; I wish to hear no more from in Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1843, sir. My mind is made up on this subject. is £8,100,449. It is also stated that the amount ook upon the whole of the Christian scheme annually expended in the United States, for be a tissue of absurdities and lies, and Jesus cigars is £10,000,000. Let us suppose that in

when Paine, with a lowering countenance, or- £15,000,000. Let us suppose that uniting together every other Protestant country in the a statement to the effect that the communicants several seasons as follows, giving it as his opinpend for this vile purpose a sum equal to the above (for if the statement is correct, we would charitably hope England is equal to the world)

Seasons of comparative rest in the atmosphere are of frequent occurrence, and the sky is

necessary consequences of such indulgences) at witnessed the grand distinguishing characteris-£5,000,000 more. Let us add all the above tics just named. items together, and we have the grand total, £30,910,050 or \$149,604,642. No one acquaint-time, at about the close of October, or beginration if in consideration, of the expense of snuff as the 12th or 13th of the latter named month. taking by the same number of people—we put down the whole at \$160,000,000. And now for the appropriation—this is soon done. We will give in charge to each Missionary 500 of earth's weeks, and at others only a few days. During supported at an annual expense of \$500. This days, viz: from the 28th of October to the 2d sum will give pastoral oversight to 160,000,000 of November, and was then so faintly marked, souls. Christianity is progressive in its charac- as to have led many persons to suppose that for ter; wherever it is planted it will spread. Es- that year there was no Indian Summer, and was,

the blessing of God upon the labors of his servants, of the season. may we not expect that ten years hence, these millions "having tasted the good word of God, of April. Though not in general so well charand felt the powers of the world to come," will acterized as the period just named, it is sometimes be willing to sustain themselves, and thus allow so distinctly marked as to attract the attention us to withdraw our funds to be appropriated to of even the casual observer. A remarkable in-the cultivation of other "waste places." Ten stance of this kind occured during the spring of years more, and perhaps we shall have them 1833. From the 17th or 18th of April to the augmenting our funds, by bringing their "offerings" to the Lord.\* There is nothing vision-mosphere was subject to but little disturbance; ary in this supposition. The history of the Brit- the winds were gentle; but few clouds were to ish Wesleyan Methodist Missionary operations, be seen, no rain fell to water the earth, and the abundantly sustains such supposition. Need we sky was darkened by what had the appearance say any thing further by way of inducement, to of smoke, which was afterwards enforced by real professing Christians to cease such a useless- smoke, arising from extensive fires then prevail-

RICHARD DONKERSLEY. Little Compton, R. I., Jan., 1848.

#### A DAUGHTER'S LOVE.

in possessing the inheritance of his ancestors, sentenced to die with a crowd of his fellowcountrymen. But happily for this virtuous colofamily arrived, this courageous child resolved to state of weather mostly occurs. follow and share his sufferings, however terrible to her tender age. In vain did the father enwho waited their death in silence.

her voice, tremulous with emotion, uttered the periods, and subject, like the rest, to vary expiercing cry of-"Oh, my father! my father!" The lookers on endeavored to snatch her from destruction, and those who were alike condemned to death, menaced the poor child, in order to drive her from among them. Annette bounded with light steps toward her father, as she had been wont to do in happier days, when awaiting

conjure thee to go away."

No, papa, we will die together."

nate principles of virtue and benevolence, which extended itself, unexplored, before me. are thought by some, incapable of being totally eradicated in the breast of even the most atro- losophers! St. Paul regarded himself as the cious and sanguinary. We must rather give to least of saints, and Newton regarded himself as Him the glory, in whose hands are the hearts of very limited in his philosophical attainments. men; and who, in preserving the life of a vir- Truly, religion and philosophy are strangers to tuous individual, has exhibited to all young people, a beautiful and impressive instance of Nor is this all.—"Island Universes," as they is consumed in the United States (for here, both people, a beautiful and impressive instance of

#### INDIAN SUMMER.

world, £14,000,000 are expended for the filthy weed, and we have an aggregate of £37,100,449, a tolerably round sum to end in smoke! Let us suppose that but one tenth part of this sum, thus pheric phenomena so characteristic of our auexpended in Protestant countries, is chargeable upon such as are really or professedly true believers in Christ (for we are not going to call upon the unconverted to save a dying world) and we have the sum of £3,710,050. Before me is of the churches in England alone spend £11,- ion that they occur when either the temperature 100,000 annually, in intoxicating drinks. Now let us suppose that the collective number of all gether, have attained their highest degree or other religious communicants in the world, ex-

and we have the sum of £22,200,000, given by Christians for "distilled damnation!" Suppose we put loss of time, loss of health, premature death, doctor's bills, law-suits, &c. &c., (the

ed with statistical facts will accuse us of exagge- ning of November. It is scarcely ever as late benighted sons; let each messenger of mercy be the autumn of 1843 it continued only for five pecially is this the case in heathen lands. By therefore, scarcely distinguished from the rest

might we not say sinful—expenditure. Let ing in our mountain forests. But during every them reflect: it is the price of souls for whom year, perhaps without exception, this peculiar state of weather may be noticed at this period,

sometimes more, and at others less distinctly. The third period occurs from about the middle of January to the first week in February, and \*At this rate the grand work of the world's conversion would be consummated in a few years, and what is worthy of observation, consummated without cost or sacrifice to any one, save the devoted During this season it not unfrequently happens that the farmers in Pennsylvania and Maryland plough the grounds designed for the reception During the sanguinary period of the French of their spring crop. Among the more remarkable examples of this kind might be named the revolution, when crimes and horrors were con- winters of 1817 and 1818, and those of 1842 tinually perpetrated, the sacred affections of and 1843. Every year, however, as might be kindred and of friendship were often powerfully expected, is not alike in this respect, just as is the case with the "Indian Summer."

One such instance occurred amid the terrific A fourth period of similar atmospheric condimassacres of an age unparalleled in atrocity; when crowds of unfortunate persons were condemned unheard, and loaded cannon were di-rected to play upon them. Yet not only in France and its dependencies-among the in- during the months of June and July, refreshed stances of unflinching heroism and filial love, us, and thus rendered the heat less oppressive, which La Vendee continually exhibited—but in have died away. The stagnant and sultry air the far-off West, in one of these unfortunate has its transparency destroyed by thin haze or islands, where the massacres of the Reign of smoke, through which distant objects appear of a whitish blue color. Thunder clouds have di-An honest Creole, whose only crime consisted minished in frequency and extent, and hence, except during extraordinary seasons, the month he retained no recollection either of the operawas denounced as inimical to the Republic, and of August is deficient in rain. The widely extended cloud does, indeed, come with its refreshing and cheering showers, but these it distils nist, he was the father of a little girl, eminent-ly endowed with courage, energy, and affection; passed away, it leaves a dusky atmosphere. It and, when the moment of separation from his is about the middle of the month when this

Agreeably to these views, there are, therefore, four grand periods at which a smoky or hazy attreat his little Annette to remain at home, and mosphere pre-eminently prevails, viz: two of the mother, with streaming eyes, seek to retain greater intensity, occuring about a month or six came mad. After several years his reason reher child by force. Entreaties and commands weeks after the autumnal and vernal equinoxes. were equally unavailing, and, rushing from the and two of less intensity, or less distinctly door, she continued to follow at a little distance marked, occuring at about the same length of and wedges. They, being afraid to enter into the rough men who urged her unhappy father to time after the summer and winter solstices. the place of execution. Small time sufficed to The autumnal is of the greatest intensity, parplace him in the foremost rank of the con- ticularly so, as to the immense volumes of acdemned; his eyes were blinded, and his hands tual smoke, which are throwing into the air tied together, while the executioners made ready from ten thousand fires kindled by Indians and those murderous engines, which were soon to hunters among the western forests, strewed with the the wooden part having mouldered away. open a heavy fire of grape shot upon the crowds the recently fallen foilage, add their sombre hue to the already existing vapor smoke. The In-But suddenly a little girl sprang forward, and dian Summer is, therefore, only one of the four ceedingly in character and duration, during dif-

### PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

In reviewing the progress of Science during his welcome voice, and throwing her arms round the past year, we have reason to exclaim—his neck, she waited to perish with the author "What hath God wrought!" In Astronomy the world has never before been so astonished "Oh, my child, my dearest child, the cherish- with the grandeur and vastness of Deity as dised and only hope of thy wretched mother, now played in his works. Meadler has demonstrated on the eve of widowhood!" exclaimed her the central sun of the universe. Le Verrier trembling and weeping father, "I command, I has pointed to the spot where a planet was to be seen, and the Astronomer Royal at Bonn, no sooner sweeps his equatorial telescope to the This unexpected incident disconcerted the director of the massacre. Perhaps he was himThe Earl of Rosse, with his fifty-four reflector, self a father, and the thought of his own chil- has resolved the nebula into sparkles of suns of dren might arise within him. Certain it is, that other systems. These are the milky spots about his ferocious heart was softened; he ordered the which infidelity had busied itself in creating Creole away, and commanded that he should be worlds by laws which ostracised the Deity from taken to prison with his child. Amid the rage his own creation. That which La Place called of civil discord, and the alternate ascendency of an hypothesis is an hypothesis still. The modcontending factions, a brief respite was not un- esty of La Place contrasts strongly with those frequently productive of the happiest conse- psuedo-philosophers, who have sought his great quences. Such was the case in the present in- name to help them create out of the " Vestiges stance. The face of affairs became changed; of Creation," a universe without the aid of an the father was restored to his family, and ceased instant Diety. We are reminded, as a striking not to speak with the tenderest emotion of his contrast with this writer of the Vestiges, bold little daughter, then only ten years of age. and confident as he is, with the humility ex-Many who heard the tale, in after years, pressed in the last words of the immortal Newpleased themselves with thinking, that the hu- ton, who, when told of all his great discoveries man heart is never completely insensible to the and the services he had rendered to the world voice of nature. But the contrary has been un- said-"I know not what the world will think of happily evinced in those fearful tragedies which my labors, but to myself it seems that I have have disgraced its history; in which the tears of been but a child playing on the sea shore; now suffering innocence have vainly sought for sym- finding some pebble rather more polished, and pathy and compassion. We cannot, therefore, now some shell rather more agreeably variegated attribute so wonderful deliverance to those in- than another while the immense ocean of truth

What a lesson to some of our would-be phi-

of space, at distances so vast that the light which is now reaching us (travelling with the velocity of twelve millions of miles in a minute) has been at least thirty millions of years in its passage through the wilds of space. And of these spots of light and life, there are upwards of a thousand discovered by the famous telescope

of the Earl of Rosse! Nor is this all! While this great eye has been unveiling the wonders above us, the same powers of the lens have been actively engaged in looking down into the worlds beneath us, and wonders upon wonders have been made manifest. For example: Near Berlin, in a slatey strata, are discovered the remains of infinitely small animalculæ. In round numbers, about 23,000,000 would make up a cubic line, and would, in fact, be contained in it. There are

1728 cubic lines in a cubic inch. On weighing a cubic inch of this mass it is found to be 220 grains. 178,000,000 go to a grain; or the sili-ceous shield of each animalculæ weight about one-hundred and eighty-seven millionth of a part of a grain. Such is the statement of Ehrenberg, which naturally suggests the reflection of the French philosopher, that if the Almighty is great in great things, he is equally so in those which are minute; and furnishes additional data for the well known moral argument of the theologian, derived from a comparison of the telescope. "The one led me to see a system in every star; the other leads me to see a world in every atom. The one taught me that this almighty globe, with the whole burden of its people, and of its countries, is but a grain of sand on the high field of immensity. The other teaches me, that every grain of sand may harbor within it the tribes and families of a busy population. The one told me of the insignificance of the world I tread upon. The other redeems it from all insignificance."—N. Y. Recorder.

#### WONDERFUL FACTS.

Sir Astley Cooper relates the case of a sailor who was received, into St. Thomas's Hospital, in a state of stupor, from an injury in the head, which had continued some months. After an operation he suddenly recovered so far as to speak, but no one in the hospital understood his language. But a Welsh milk-woman happening to come into the ward, answered him, for he spoke Welsh, which was his native language.— He had, however, been absent from Wales more than thirty years, and previous to the accident had entirely forgotten Welsh, although he now spoke it fluently, and recollected not a single word of any other tongue. On his perfect recovery he again completely forgot his Welsh, and recovered his English. An Italian gentleman, mentioned by Dr. Rush, in the beginning of an illness spoke English; in the middle of it French; but, on the day of his death spoke only Italian. A Lutheran clergyman of Philadelphia, informed Dr. Rush that Germans and Swedes, of whom he had a large number in his congregation, when near death, always prayed in their native languages, though some of them he was confident, had not spoken them for fifty or sixty years. An ignorant servant girl, mentioned by Coleridge, during the delirium of fever, repeated, with perfect correctness, passages from clergyman, who was in the habit of walking backward and forward along a passage by the kitchen, and there reading aloud his favorite authors. Dr. Abercrombie relates the case of a child four years ago, who underwent the operation of trepanning while in a state of profound stupor from a fracture of the skull. After his recovery, tion or the accident; yet at the age of fifteen, during the delirium of a fever, he gave his mother an exact description of the operation, persons prebeen employed with a beetle and wedges splitting wood. At night he put these impliments in the hollow of an old tree, and directed his sons to accompany him the next morning in making a fence. In the night, however, he be turned, and the first question he asked was whether his sons had brought home the beetle an explanation, said they could not find them, on which he arose, went to the field where he had been accustomed to work so many years be fore, and found, in the place where he had left them, the wedges and the iron rings of the bee-

#### For the Herald and Journal. CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

cidedly in favor of congregational singing. While some look upon it as impracticable, many believe it not only the most practicable, but that which will best secure the great objects in religious worship. If in nothing else, surely all would unite in this part of the service, especially those who can sing; and less would forget

how, and more would learn. But in reforms generally, men go too far; present practice of choir singing may be called one extreme; breaking up the choir altogether, dismissing the chorister, rejecting all instruments of music, and laying aside all note books the other. A medium, perhaps, might be adopted. Allow me to suggest that the organ, or one, and not exceeding two, other instruments, be retained, a good organist, who might act as a chorister, then let one or two note books be placed in each pew, and could I choose a collec-tion, it would be of the good old tunes, such as Majesty, Buckfield, Lenox, Northfield, &c.; the chorister indicate in some way the tune to be sung, and all sing for worship and not for notoriety. Let such, or a similar course be put in pracice, and I submit if it would not only be greatly desirable, but the most practicable way of

securing the object intended. Yours, truly,

## HOPE IN GOD.

The sailor on the midnight sea, if he would dark troubled waves, but at the clear blue heavens. If the sky is overcast, and the star is veiled by clouds, he must turn to his compass, and its needle, ever true to the pole, will point to the star, though it be hidden from his vision. So we, tossed on many a billow, if we would see heaven's guiding light, must look not on the waves of temptation, that dash and break around, but above to God. Should darkness and clouds gather in the sky, let us turn to the Bible, and it will point to Him who shines beare called, have been discovered in the depths | vond the clouds in unchanging glory.

#### A RECENT ELECTION.

The following queer paragraph is from the Catholic Freeman's Journal of New York. It shows a new application of the ballot box. In what part of God's word any intimation is given that the Virgin Mary was born sinless, or is to be worshipped as the Queen of Angels, we are not told .- Presbyterian.

"The Provincial Council of Baltimore having elected the most Blessed Virgin Mary as Patron of this country, and having, at its last sitting, solicited and obtained the permission of using the title Sine Labe originali Concepta in the Office and Mass it is certainly not unreasonable to anticipate a great increase of fervor and devo-tion towards the Holy Mother of God amongst good Catholics of our country, and especially on thefestival of the Immaculate Conception, which was celebrated last Wednesday. We do not know in how many of the churches the day was especially celebrated, though we know that in some of them it was so with great magnificence. Certainly no man of faith will hesitate to admit that the person, the parish, the diocese, or the province, by which a special devotion to the Queen of Angels shall be practised as well as professed, particularly in this mystery, shall find it indeed a fruitful source of benedictions, a kindling of fervor, an increase of virtues and graces, an extending of power for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and the salvation of souls."

#### CHOLERA.

There is a fact connected with the Westward progress of the cholera in Russia, to which we would call the attention of all. In its march from the government of Astraka towards Saratory, it spared the colony of Sarepta, although the communication with the neighborhood continued open and free as usual. The same happy exemption was experienced during the prevalence of the same pestilence in 1831; and is accounted for in a way the most natural imaginable. The inhabitants of Sarepta are industrious, in comfortable circumstances, and remarkable for their cleanliness and sobriety. They are descendents from a Moravian Colony founded in 1766. What an important testimony! It should have its influence in our own country.-We have, to say the least, as much reason to expect the cholera here, in a few months, as we had to expect it some fifteen years ago; and it is demonstrated that temperance, industry and cleanliness are powerful preservatives against its attacks.

#### MARTYRS.

According to the calculation of some, about 200,000 Christan Protestants suffered death, in seven years, under Pope Julian; no less than 100,000 were massacred by the French, in the space of three months; the Waldenses who perished amounted to 1,000,000; within thirty years the Jesuits destroyed 900,000; under the Duke of Alva 26,000 were executed by the hangman; 159,000 by the Irish massacre, besides the vast multitude of whom the world could never be particularly informed, who were a number of theological works in Latin, Greek, proscribed, starved, burnt, assassinated, chained state prisons. According to some, the whole number of persons massacred since the rise of papacy, including the space of 1400 years amounts to 15,000,000.

### OLD SERMON.

They who read sermons composed by others, are often led into mistakes. A German divine says, "one of these retailers of small ware, having picked up a homily composed some years before, when the plague was raging in the country, preached to his congregation on the Lord's day. Towards the close, having sharply reproved vice, he added, 'for God has visited you and your families with that cruel scourge, the plague, which is now spreading everywhere in this town At his uttering these words the people were all thunderstruck, that the chief magistrate was obliged to go to the pulpit, and asked him,-

'Sir, pardon the interruption and inform me where the plague is, that I may endeavor to pre-

vent its further spreading.'
'The plague, sir,' replied the preacher, 'I know nothing about the plague. Whether it is in town or not; it is in my homily."

### LAUGHING IN THE PULPIT.

Said Mr. C-, a Presbyterian minister of some notoriety, I never laughed in the pulpit only on one occasion, and that came near procuring my dismissal from the ministry. About one of the first discourses I was called upon to deliver, subsequent to my ordination, after reading my text, and opening my subject, my attention was directed to a man with a very foppish dress, and a head of exceeding red hair. In a slip immediately behind this young gentleman, sat an urchin who must have been urged on in his deviltry by the evil one himself, for I do not conceive the youngster thought of the jest he was playing off on the spruce dandy in front of him. The boy held his forefinger in the red hair of the dandy, the fire to heat, and then on his knee commenced pounding his finger in imitation of a smith making a nail. The thing was so ludicrous that I laughed, the only time I ever disgraced the pulpit with anything like mirth.

EVERY CHRISTIAN A MISSONARY .- It ought to be proclaimed from the pulpit, and taught in the Sabbath-school, it ought to be written on our door-posts, that every christian is designed to be, in some sense, a missionary. He should first inquire whether he is called personally to enter the field. If this is not expedient or feasible, let him go by his representative, whom he helps to support. Let him go in prayer, in the spirit, and in sympathy, with those who can go to labor and die in heathen lands; and let him labor at home for all who come under his influ-

It is recorded, that by an ancient act of the good old Scottish Parliament, passed in the reign of Margaret, in the year about 1288, it

" Orderit, That during ye reign of her maist blessed majesty, ilka maiden ladee, of baith high and low estait, shall hae liberty to speak to ye man she likes. Gif he refuses to take her to e his wife, he shall be mulct in the sum of an hundrit punds or less, as his estait may be, except and always, gif he can make it appear that he is betrothit to another woman, then he shall

ur ; but it found st few hours she the will of God, , she died with-y," &c. X. LL, daughter of lied in Bowdoineight past years amble, consistent, Her disease was

of all her sufferwork. She died she professed. C. ANDREWS. UGGIST.

the ringing of his t down stairs, and dose of salts. His do you get out of at ha'penny you'll ejoined the wife. uggist, "the dose much longer. Let the profit and not

poet Tasso once portunity of taking y-" I wish not to t there are things nim-not his honor,

o undertake the risk and o solely for the benefit of t, without receiving r for their services. The he necessary expenses of cland, Maine, New Hampl is published weekly, at

of G. C. RAND & CO.

Mr. Editor:—Notwithstanding the fears of some of the friends of Zion, the cause of God is still onward, and Methodism continues to be what it has been for more than one hundred years, viz: Christianity in earnest. As an evidence of this, we refer to the unparallel ed number of M. E. Churches erected and dedicated to the worship of God, the two years past, even in New England. The building of these churches is neces-sarily attended with more or less pecuniary sacrifice, and perhaps few at the present day have been called to make greater sacrifices than the brethren in this place. The location of our house is emphatically the best in the village, for which four noble-hearted brethren paid the round sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars. We might have purchased a building spot in the outskirts for one hundred; but experience has taught us, as a church, that we have erred in ing our churches in the back and by-places of res. Our house was dedicated by Br. Porter, Presiding Elder of this District, on the 18th inst., on which occasion he delivered a very appropriate discourse, from Acts 28:22-" But we desire to hear of thee what thou thinkest; for as concerning this sect, we know that every where it is spoken against."-The brethren in the a aistry present considered it one of the speaker's ... ppiest and best efforts. At the close of the sermon he requested the congregation to rise, while in a very solemn and impressive manner he dedicated the house to the worship of Almighty God, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The following brethren took part in the exercises. Brs. Gordon, of Winchendon, Brown, of Templeton, Bannister, of Fitchburg, Olds, of Barre, and Lewis, of South Brookfield. We were favored in the evening with an interesting discourse by Br. Bannister, of Fitchburg, from I Peter 2:6.— The interest of the exercises were much increased by our excellent choir, under the direction of Mr. W.

The cost of the church, including the land, is about \$3000, and we hope to pay every dollar before the

close of this Conference year.

The building is 38 by 50 feet with a vestry under the house of the same dimensions. Much credit is due to Mr. Luther Harrington, of this village, the builder, for his gentlemanly deportment towards the building committee, and for the manner in which he has done his work. I cordially recommend him to all who are about to engage in building, as a thorough and practical workman. South Royalston, Mass., Jan. 22.

# Berald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1848.

#### SPIRIT OF THE METHODIST PRESS.

Seuthern Ch. Advocate.-Mississippi Confer-

ence on the Property Question. PITTSBURGH CH. ADVOCATE. - Proposition of Z. Herald on the Property Question-Pittsburgh Book

Depository. WESTERN CH. ADVOCATE .- Revivals in the West

-Original letter from Bishop Asbury. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL .- Southern Hymn Book-Liberia-African Mission-Oregon-Rev. Mr. Gary's return.

The last Southern Ch. Advocate publishes the reports of the late Mississippi Conference; among them the one on the Church Property. It is brief, and in no wise threatening like those of most other Southern Conferences. The committee remark :-

We can but hepe, that when the heat of debate has passed away, the well known Christian character of our Nothern brethren will gain the ascendency, and that they will give to the South her just due.— Meanwhile we have all confidence that the commissigners of our General Conference will prosecute our claims with prudence and Christian firmness. We feel more anxiety that our Northern brethren should not stain their good name, and the venerated name of Methodism, than we do about dollars and cents.

The only resolution on the subject, passed by the Conference, was the following :-

Resolved, That we recommend the Commissioners appointed by the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to secure our in-terests in the Book Concern in New York and Cincinnati, to press those claims with Chr. and kindness, but with firmness.

The Pittsburgh Ch. Advocate publishes an article from the Southern Christian Advocate, on our plan of settling the Property Question. We referred to that article some time ago, as manifesting an improved temper, though it did not explicitly approve our proposition. The Pittsburgh Advocate speaks thus of

We copy another article from this paper this week, on the Property Question, specially in reference to the proposition of Zion's Herald. It is not to be excted that the Southern editors, in advance of their knowledge of public sentiment, should commit themselves in favor of any unofficial proposition of this kind. The most that could be anticipated would be, that they would commend its liberality, &c., without intimating a probability of its acceptance on the part of the South. But let some such proposition be made officially, but not dictatorially, by our General Conference, and if it is not met in a corresponding spirit of liberality by the South, then we are mistaken.

Our brethren at Pittsburgh seem highly satisfied with the success of their experiment to maintain a Book Depository in that city. The Advocate says

We are happy to be able to say that the Pittsburgh Methodist Book Depository, for a length of time under the very efficient management of Rev. James L. Read, is in a highly prosperous condition. More books have been sold during the past than during any preceding year. It is out of debt-has but a few doubtful accounts, while its assets are greater they were a year ago. The importance of the Depository to the interests of Methodism in this section the work, can scarcely be estimated too highly .-The next General Conference ought to appropriate sufficient amount of money to purchase a lot and erect building suitable for the accommodation of this important institution, which we regard as now so permaently established, and so obviously demanded by the interests of the church, as to be beyond capability of annihilation or discontinuance. You might as well think of discontinuing the Alleghany or Monongahela river, as of discoutinuing a Methodist Book Store and a Methodist Church paper in Pittsburgh, at this

The Western Ch. Advocate contains nearly two col umns of revival notices. Among these is a telegraphic despatch from Alton, in these words-" Great revivals at Upper Alton, Greenfield, Lebanon, Belleville and Rerias." Dr. Elliott has an editorial article on the subject, in which he says :--

Our intelligence, under this head, it will be seen, is encouragingly full this week. Long has been the absence of general revival intelligence; now we trust those days will return. We are not at all surprised at the present or past state of things. The Church has had to go through the process of trial and refine-ment. We are not one of those who believe that the Church has been retrograding within these last few years. The contrary is our faith. We look to the great Head of the Church for great and glorious revivals. We expect, too, that seasons of decrease will ensue. We believe the Methodist Episcopal Church, as a whole, is as near its original pattern, as to all characteristic spiritual traits, as ever In our view, the preachers and people, as a possess the spirit of our Savior. Since we ct, there have been fruitless Church members and such will always, in some proportion, be in the Such were among Christ's own disciples, among the apostles, and first ministers and people .than these, either Methodistically or otherwise. God not weary or unfaithful.

The Advocate presents an original letter of Bishop Asbury to Rev. R. W. Sale. Such rare documents are too precious to omit. Here it is :-

Judge Vanmeter's, Sept. 24, 1812. My Dear Son: —O what grace, wisdom, and fidelity we need, to lead and feed, and rule the flock of The days of visitation are come. Israel shall vit. The prudent will keep silence in these " May we keep the word of his pat that he may keep us from what is coming upon all the

earth, to try those who dwell in it." The charge of your family is great, but the charge of the church of God is greater. If you build the Lord's house, he shall build yours. But what a charge is a district over every circuit—society—preachers, travelling and local—members, male and female—to try the gifts and usefulness of official men-to suggest al possible help and information to the bishops in station-ing the preachers—to be our ears and mouths to the people, and their ears and mouths to us—to teach cipline, to convince our preachers and people of the propriety of our form of government; because is apostolical, and calculated for a travelling ministry as our grand fort, distinct from all other people. two hundred thousand in fellowship, the pious that have died in our fellowship and under our ministry perhaps forty thousand: that we must congregate three millions of souls; and if we have people neither fear nor love God, in society, we have many hearers that do fear and love God, and when the come to die we have demonstration without doubt. have drawn out, by a gentle touch, B. Ware, on the great question of appointing Presiding Elders. I shall members of General Conference in each Annual Conference, to give me their advice how to conduct the business. As I am a kind of Vice Pre ident, I feel more disinterested, yet deeply concerned for the general good, general union, general order an general administration!—some say, "while you live. general administration!—some say, "while you live. O what a reed shaken in the wind I am. I feel in deed, as if it was my duty to debate with the opposers of the established mode of Methodism that has been conducted till John Wesley's death; and well ordered harmonious plan, going on twenty-nine years. I fear a great failure in the doctrine of sanctification. I ve my doubts that some of our old men neither fee it, believe it, nor preach it as heretofore. O, brother, cry aloud and spare not, on purity, gospel holiness. I have flattered myself this year to ride six thousand miles, to meet the nine Conferences, and four cam will contend for, now stepping up to sixty-seven years. But if Mr. Wesley and myself have assumed a power we could have no evangelical right to, and no qualifi-cations from God or man could possess us of it, whether we have not been doing wrong, and God has strangely crowned our wrong with success? that is the rub; and if all power exercised under us is not unwarrantably wrong? Lay these things to heart. I am yours, F. Asbury.

The first page of the Ch. Advocate and Journal is nearly all occupied by an article which argues that "the General Rules do unquestionably require saving faith as an indispensable condition of membership."

The last page contains an interesting critique (of nearly four columns) on the new Hymn Book of the "M. E. Church, South." The Southern Hymn Book is unquestionably a great improvement on our own. but with not a few defects; having it as an example we hope that the emendation of our own will be the more perfect. The Advocate gives us about a column of refreshing revival notices. Its leading editorial is on the Liberia Colony, explaining the reasons of its late organization into an independant government, and urging its importance as a missionary field. It

We have frequently urged the claim of this mission upon our Church, as one which affords more hope, nay, more certainty, of extensive usefulness than any one under our care. The superiority of its claims is still unimpugned. We would not detract from the prospects in other fields of labor, but we insist that Africa is put into our hands by Providence. God has prepared almost the whole religious colored population of this country to our hand. At the South a large portion of the religious colored people are directly connected with the M. E. Church, and the M. E. Church, South; and in the free States, although they have cheiefly withdrawn from our care, and set up Churches independant of us, they are still Methodists in doctrine and discipline. They are, therefore, available to our mission, whenever we shall condescend to take the necessary measures, to enlist them in the great enterprise of converting Africa. In addition to this, the emigrants who have already left this country, and settled in Liberia, and in the Maryland Colony, are nearly all either connected with our Church, or Methodists in opinion and sentiment. The material, therefore, is given us, and the responsibility of Africa's regeneation is upon us in a greater degree, than upon any been required: but O, how much remains to be We spend \$18000 a year in our African Mission. Heretofore the necessities of the colonists required that the largest portion of this sum should be expended in their settlements, and the native population, even in the colony, have derived comparatively little from it. Meantime there are native towns everywhere surrounding these settlements, which are accessible to all gospel means and appliances, but which we cannot reach for want of means. They need religious teachers and school-masters, both contribuing to the same end-instruction in religious truth.

We find in the same paper, an interesting account of the reception by the Missionary board, of Rev. Mr. Gary, who was sent out to adjust the affairs of the Oregon Mission. His report was highly satisfactory. Rev. Mr. Roberts, of New Jersey Conference, is his successor. Dr. Bond says :-

And then the tribes in the interior cry for help. The God-man and the God-book would be hailed with

delight, hundreds of miles beyond the colonial settle-

The Board have great confidence in Bro. Roberts' zeal, piety, judgment and prudence, so that we hope the times of mismanagement and misrule are over, and we may confidently expect, that for the time to come the mission in Oregon will fulfil the purpose of the Church in its establishment. It is now reduced to the proper limits of its original purpose. Not indeed the purpose of the Board, but of those who devised and onducted it. All the arrangements seemed to look to a coming colony of whites, not to the conversion of the Indians; for the great outlay of missionary funds was in the Willamette, at a distance of more than seventy miles from any Indian tribe. A mission to the Indians was established at the Dalls, high up the Columbia River, but whether from some fault in its management, or from the incorrigible vicious habits of the migratory hordes among whom it was established. it has not succeeded, and is now abandor other point too, where there seems to have been dians, the effort has been given up, so that for the present our mission is to the white settlers, who are astening to occupy the rich lands of the Willamette Valley, the Genesee of Oregon. We have six missionaries and two circuits in this valley, which is some twenty miles in width, and three hundred miles in length; lying on both sides of the river, and above the Falls. Brother Gary reports very favorably of the mission as now organized. The secular appurtenances of the mission are now entirely lopped off. Lands, mills, sawmill, store, mechanics' shops, all are gone having been sold, and the avails appropriated to sionary purposes proper. The Missionary Board will be no longer subjected to the imputation of being land jobbers and speculators; and to the consequent prejudices against their missionaries as the mercenary agents of a grasping monopoly. Our preachers will now go to the people as men entirely devoted to the saving souls;" and we may expect the success which has always attended such preachers, At the recommendation of brother Gary, two or three more missionaries will be probably added to the num r now employed, when, at the next meeting of the Missionary Committee, which alone can enlarge the appropriations, the Missionary Board shall find themselves prepared to recommend such a measure to the superintending Bishop. It is also likely that the General Conference may create a missionary conference in Oregon, and that one of the Bishops may occasionally take it into the plan of Episcopal visitation. When this organization shall have been effected, missions to the Indian tribes may be re-established under the care of the new conference, with more security for their sight and management, than co sibly effected by the Board, at so great a distance from

A company of missionaries recently embarked at London for various stations in the Pacific. Among the items of the cargo, were 5,000 copies of the Scriptures in Tahittian, and 4,000 Pilgrim's Progress. Also a large quantity of Bibles and Tracts, printing materials, and an iron chapel.

We learn that interesting revivals are in progres in Truro and Provincetown.

#### THE CHURCHES.

HARMONY, Mr.-Rev. W. J. Wilson writes, Jan. 2:-I would say, to the praise of God, we are having undue importance to the plan for the settlement of a gentle breeze from heaven, on Harmony Circuit, the "Property Question" which we have suggested. Although it has been a dark and dreary time here for Some time ago the papers of the church, abounded a long season, and the love of many has waxed cold, in schemes for the adjustment of this difficulty, but and iniquity abounded to the great discouragement of they generally appeared to us objectionable; they prothe faithful few, yet God has suddenly come to his posed either an actual division of the property, or temple, and the broken down walls begin to be repair- sales to the South, at such a reduction below cost, as ed, and the barren and thirsty land begins to put on would in time, amount to their claim, thus ultimately the beautiful appearance of a fruitful field. God has effecting a division, and consequent reduction of the heard the fervent prayers of his children, and has capital stock one-half, or thereabouts. It struck us come down to deliver them. We have had the pleasure of witnessing the return of a number of our fallen more feasible one might be suggested. We ventured brethren and sisters, and some poor sinners hopefully converted to God, and some have plunged into the ocean of perfect love; and they are sending terror into sionally referred to it in editorial items, till it was the ranks of the enemy. I have recieved thirteen attacked by two or three brethren. Our replies to members on trial; and the work is still going on and these attacks have been altogether disproportionate we are expecting brighter scenes to open before us to our estimate of the importance of this "Plan." or every hour. O brethren and sisters, will you pray for any other plan yet offered. We have occupied so us in this place? We want more religion here in both much room, not in advocating the plan, but in refuting minister and people; and we hope to see the work of the false logic of its opponents, we hope that while revival spread far and wide in this region. It is with we choose not to allow fallacious reasonings on the pleasure that we from time to time kneel with from subject to go uncorrected, our readers will not supfifteen to twenty sin-sick souls at the altar of God, and pose we occupy so much room from mere personal bear their case on faith's broad wings, to the ever- interest for a favorite idea. We are quite differently lasting throne. And it is heart rending to hear the inclined, though we soberly believe that if any other confession of some backsliders. Their tears, their than a disastrous settlement of this question takes sighs, their trembling limbs, and broken hearts over- place, it will be on some such plan, and we have vet whelmed with grief, but faintly show the sad conse- met with but litte dissent from this opinion. quences of sin.

WISCASSET .- Rev. J. Higgins writes, 14th ult:-Let me say in the Herald to the praise of God, who alone can make efficient themeans we use, for the proand a number of souls we trust were saved, so as to says: praise God in the evidence of sins forgiven-vet we saw nothing very special until this day.

Yesterday, we had a meeting in the morning, holdus for himself, without waiting for us to ask him.

go together," and so it seemed to go; for seven others these years, to see this, and now, thank God, we see who are heads of families, and many others, arose and it. said they wanted religion. One remarkable circumstance in this revival is, nearly all are parents, or at this important movement of Methodism in the West. passed the age of twenty-one years.

This evening, for the first time, I had help from a brother in the ministry, a great relief to me, as I was hopethe Cincinnati example will be multiplied a hunperhaps, becoming mentally exhausted from constant labor, with the same congregation, having nearly all the work to do.

praise of God, and grace, that I never felt my heart to versity. Dr. Elliott says:-I will try and keep it thus.

praised when His grace is received, permit me to say that He has gloriously manifested His divine presence, in saving souls in this place, for the last six months. We think about fifty have been saved. Several have us on probation. The language of my heart is, "Let the combined movements of the federal forces, comeverything that hath breath praise the Lord.'

TAUNTON, MASS .- Rev. Wm. Livesey writes :-As to the revival, it has continued to progress slowly, so that we number twenty converts. The conversions several are heads of famalies, and promise much strength and usefulness to the church. We have harmony and peace in the church; our prospects in sent. There are several persons quite serious, and herents of the Sunderbund are either weaker or less we are expecting the work will continue as long as we are faithful to God and our fellow men. The work commenced and has continued without any help from abroad, except three sermons from my brother, The Constitutionnel, of Paris, has the following from still to be able to labor in the good work of God.

maintained. In addition to all other good things I P. Ferretti has left Rome for Naples, and it is said he spending some time in social conversation and cordial delayed." greeting, interspersed with singing, speaking and prayer, about nine o'clock they all retired, leaving A WORD TO MASSACHUSETTS METHODISTS. substantial proof of their good will, behind them.-In addition to all the good feeling, I was more than fifty dollars richer than when they came.

interest. Pray for us that the work may go on.

sons, in the city of New York, resort to places of pub- petitions ought to be in by the middle of February. lic amusement every night, at an expense of not less than ten thousand dollars! In addition to the great TO THE HONORABLE. THE SENATE AND variety of smaller places of vicious resort, five theatres and the opera house are in full operation.

REVIVALS .- The Pittsburgh Advocate says: "We charges round about, both in the two cities and out of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, asking for an the church, is a positive ordinance of God, and is cannot but express the hope that means will be used are happy to hear 'good times' in many of the to grant the prayer of the petition of the Trustees of

#### THE PROPERTY QUESTION.

We hope our readers will not think we attach

#### METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE.

Our brethren of Cincinnati have felt the importance of competing with the Romanists in means of motion of His cause, that we are enjoying the showers female education. They have provided with real muof divine grace in this charge. A few weeks since I nificence, a noble edifice for a female college in the commenced preaching, as many evenings in a week, Queen city of the West, and the best success seems as the weather, and my calls in the village would allow, to crown their efforts. Dr. Elliott gives an interestabout four miles out, and the the prospect was good, ing account of a recent visit to this seminary. He

At twenty minutes before nine in the morning, the college halls were thronged by the collecting of the three hundred and fifteen student now in actual ating only a little over one hour, the first special meeting tendance. They were busily engaged, like so many bees or ants. Some were just coming in, hastening since the commencement of the series, for we had to dispose of their cloaks, bonnets, and such things, in only two or three who had been members, and they not in the practice—and no ministerial help, therefore to the writer constant labor. But this afternoon, the power of the highest came down upon the congregation, and took nearly all before it—nearly all the con- each bench were placed three Methodist hymn books gregation were in tears; one young man about thirty smallest edition, with the words "Wesleyan Female years of age, who said the day before he "was not going to rise for prayers," was so overcome by the power of God, as to weep aloud and arose and asked and voice, leading, and all with books in hand one old gentleman, perhaps sixty-five years of age, every one singing, as far as we could discover. Then a brief prayer was offered up to God, all kneeling de at whose house I stopped last night, told me he never bowed his knee in his family—with his wife, three daughters and wife's sister, bowed before the Lord.—

a brief prayer was offered up to God, all kneeling decorously before the Lord. Prayer over, they retired, by rooms and departments, most orderly, two by two, with hands clasped, and thus all in order proceeded to The father prayed—in the morning he prayed again, their recitation rooms, with their respective teachers, all trying to seek the Lord. In the meeting this not seen a lovelier or more interesting sight for forty afternoon, the father arose for the first time, and told the congregation, the "jar is broken, we will all ed to our view. Long have we wished, during all

> We share the gratification of our Western brother. This is the way to neultralize the machinations by which popery is trying to beguile our children. We dred fold, through the land.

This institution has been erected, we learn, by Methodist Joint Stock Company, without any risk of The present aspects of the work are the most encouraging. Do pray for us. About thirty are either Its faculty comprises thirteen persons, headed by Rev. happy or ardent seekers. And allow me to say to the Perlee B. Wilber, a graduate of the Wesleyan Uni-

other Christian denomination—perhaps it would not be too much to say, than upon all the others put together. Thank God, we have done much of what has been required; but O, how much remains to be I will try and keep it thus.

The present number of scholars in attendance is three hundred and fifteen, and increasing every day. We suppose the number must not exceed four hundred to the suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number must not exceed four hundred and suppose the number of the present buildings will HARVARD ST. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rev. I. J. P. Collyer writes, Jan.:—Knowing that all Christian hearts will rejoice to hear that any part of our beloved more than this number. And perhaps this is as large Zion is prospering; and also that God should be perpetual scholarships, for the benefit of the pastors who may serve them from time to time.

### SWITZERLAND.

The London Spectator gives the following summi been made holy. Between forty and fifty have joined ry of the affairs of Switzerland:-"In Switzerland manded by Gen. Dufour, have been of the decisive kind; the separate league has been conquered; Lucerne, the head and front of the rebellion, has surrendered, and is governed at present by its own hiberal and anti-Jesuit party, in alliance with the antiare remarkably clear; the persons of mature years, Jesuit and liberal majority of the confederation. In this rapid issue of the civil war, two facts have been strongly exhibited: the federal majority has more of heart and unanimity than was ascribed to it; the ad-

### ITALY.

the last week, when I found my own health was Rome, dated the 11th :- "Discontent increases here serionsly giving way. I am now better and hope and in the provinces, on account of the retrograde march of the government. Cardinal Ferretta retires, and we The work has been in a remarkable manner, free are assured that he will be replaced by Cardinal Berfrom excitement, and the best of order has been netti, Secretary of State under Gregory XVI. Count have to say of the church in Taunton, that last evening | will not return here. The consulta sees the evil, but they came to my house in such numbers that it was cannot apply a remedy; it can only give its opinion more than full, old and young, male and female, on the bills which are presented to it. Thus far there church members, Sabbath school scholars and teach- has been no question of the fundamental laws. The ers. &c., with their happy, smiling faces, all eager to affair of the evacuation of Ferrara, which has been see and shake hands with their minister. After announced as terminated, appears to be once again

### No literary institution of the same character in this

State, has done more public good than your Academy at Wilbraham, and yet it has received little or noth-Hooksett, N. H.-Rev. C. Holman writes, Jan. ing from your Legislature, while the educational in-24:—The Lord has blessed the labors of his people stitutions of other denominations have been frequent for a few weeks past in the conversion and reclaiming ly and liberally aided. The friends of the Wilbraof about fifteen precious souls. To God be all the ham Academy are about to apply to the General glory. We are laboring and praying for the extension Court for an appropriation; it is much needed for the of the work. No extra means have been used. Our erection of new buildings, the payment of debts and prayer and class meetings, have been seasons of great the increase of its means of usefulness. Every Methodist in the State should take an interest in this YORK.—Rev. Isaac Lord writes, Jan. 14:—The matter. The committee managing the measure will Lord has visited us in mercy. One has recenty experienced religion. It is a very clear case, like one of those of old, who at once took the cross and with much decision travelled on in the Christian path; on a present it to every suitable person within his reach, for neighboring charge several also have professed relisignatures. Brethren, you have a claim with your gion. Glory be to God for his goodness. The Church fellow citizens of other denominations to the patronage is rising, the prospect for good is increasing; only let of your government; exert yourselves, then, in this the Church take her proper place. Look, believe, hold measure, and when you have got all possible signaon. God will revive his work. Sinners will be convertthere is none, to your Senator. 'We hope the preachers will introduce the subject to their official Boards, It is estimated that from fifteen to twenty thousand per- and appoint energetic committees to forward it. All

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The undersigned inhabitants of the town of respectfully pray your Honorable Body appropriation for the purposes of that institution.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM WESTERN NEW YORK.

Ontario Sabbath Convention-Meeting in Rochester-Revivals. on record, was held in the city of Rochester. Many pledged. distinguished clergymen and civilians, without regard to sect or party, entered heartily into the objects of the meeting; and the Report of their proceedings-a pamphlet of about one hundred pages-is a highly ineresting and instructive document. After an interval of five or six years, another simultaneous movement appears to have commenced .-

ssued in the name of the pastors of the several churches in the place, and resulted in very spirited proceedings. Eight Resolutions were debated and natural duty of duly observing the Sabbath, and Particulars next week. called forth strong appeals to the patriotism and philanthropy, as well as the religious sense of the community. By the third resolution, we pledged ourselves to vens, and S. Stevens, Esq., in the Messenger, that the an effort to introduce Dr. Edward's admirable little
Manual on the Sabbath, with every family in the
Manual on the Sabbath, with every family in the country; and in order to carry out this project, town their children. and county committees were appointed, and a subscription opened on the spot. This Manual has been issued in a large 18 mo pamphlet of sixty-four pages, and can be had at ten cents per copy. Thanks to the spirit of of Christian enterprise, the cheap literature of the age is not all Beliel's. In passing from The missionary collections of the year reached fifteen Albany to Buffalo, last summer, you might have seen thousand dollars; eleven thousand of this is applied a colporteur at one station, showing this track upon to the colored missions of the Conference. the cars, and a hundred passengers simultaniously cutting its leaves and exploring its contents. Is is said by statute, if necessary, the better observance of the Eight without any. Sabbath," on our State canals and railroads. The pleasing fact was communicated that a majority of the stock-holders in the several links of the road from

ing forward in the city of Rochester. Many good of Cincinnati: "During the last week, sixty-three men that had long been deeply affected with a sense conversions were reported on Monday last at the of the rapid progress of vice in that city, and after Preachers' meeting, and sixty-seven accessions. By exchanging views on the subject, called a meeting of brother Weakley's communication it will be seen the churches on the same evening that our convention what the Lord is doing in Morris Chapel. On last opened. One gentleman, who arrived in time to take Sunday the conversions there were believed to be part in our deliberations, stated that he left an immense mass meeting in full progress at half-past nine in revival influences." the evening; and that after examing in detail, the crying sins of the times—gambling, profanity, intemperance, and the various sins against moral purity, tion of Butler's celebrated "Analogy," edited by Rev. they had arrived quite unanimously at the conclusion Mr. Teft. It has not yet reached us. that Sabbath-breaking was the prolific mother of them all. There is in this city food for thoughts, surely.

I am happy to add that the Waterloo, Junius and Seneca Falls charges, constituting the Eastern fron- library to the Andover Theological School. tier of the Ontario District and Genesse Conference, have, for two months past, partaken largely of the spirit of revival, and reported more than two hundred con- Dr. Burns, London, on the Parables and Miracles of versions. All around us the prospects are hopeful- Christ. Dr. Burns was lately on a visit to this counperhaps never more so.

Geneva, Jan. 14, 1848.

#### LETTER FROM MATINACUS. History of the Island-Mr. Hall-Indians-Condition of the Island

As many of my friends who know that I have come on a mission to this place, have expressed some anxiety about me, with your permission I will report myself through the Herald. Under the direction of the Boylston Hall, the 10th of February. The first les-Society for propagating the gospel, &c., I left for son will be given at 6 o'clock, P. M., and will be free. this place about three weeks since, and after some Ladies as well as gentlemen can attend. In order to delay by storms, I safely arrived here, Dec. 26.

fifteen miles from Owl's Head, which is the nearest four lessons. main land. It is also ten miles from the Fox Islands, or Vinalhaven, which is the nearest inhabited Island. This island was settled by Mr. Hall, in about 1750, the last paper. who found the ruins of several buildings here; but by whom they were built and abandoned, and when, is not now known. Mr. Hall soon found himself visited by the Indians, but as he often gave them food, &c., they were quite friendly for several years. However, when a few years had passed, they assembled around his house and discharged their fire arms until they had killed him, then taking his wife and two daughters they wound their way to Quebec. His only son, then some twenty years of age, having hid from the on hand, awaiting room. Our correspondents must Indians, was left upon the island alone, but was taken be patient. off in a few days by a fishing vessel; and after that came here and settled for life Mrs. Hall was ransomed and returned to N. York, where she died; but have been mislaid. We cannot recall them, nor find the two daughters were never heard from.

Mr. Hall being soon joined by other enterprising fishermen, the population has increased to its present number, about two hundred. They have good plantation regulations, and support a school six months in each year. They were incorporated as the plantation of Matinacus, Nov., 1840. They have a good school house, but no meeting house, nor have ever had a tiful wood cuts. The Union is edited by Mrs. Kirkminister settled amongst them. So you see, Mr. Editor, that I have to cultivate new

soil here, but I find a few of the dear lambs of my Rev. J. N. Danforth, &c. Miss Ellett, Miss Gould, blessed Jesus. Though thus isolated and alone, and Mrs. Embury, &c. \$3 per an. Post, 140 Nassau St. without a shephard to point them to Christ, they, with the Bible, have been led to him and found "peace in believing and joy in the Holy Ghost." There was THE PRAIRIE FARMERS ALMANAC.-We recomonce a small Baptist Church here, but it is all broken mend to our readers in the West, this Almanac, as up. We are hoping, praying and laboring for a re- one of the best for their wants, with which we are ac-

society above refered to, will send a missionary here Dubuque, Iowa. after next June; but in order for that, some help must the eye of some of your wealthy readers, who would has published a little volume under this title, which like to give to the poor (to send them the word of life) embraces some very sensible views and directions on and thereby lend to the Lord, on his good security, "to be repaid again," they can have an opportunity if they will inform me to that effect. More anon. ABRAHAM PLUMER.

Matinacus, Dec. 30.

### BAPTISTS IN RHODE ISLAND.

the Associated Baptists, numbering about 7000. The ever met with, though written without passion, and in Seventh Day Baptists number about 1000. The Six that lucid and chastened style for which New Eng-Principle Baptists are not far from 1200. The Free land Unitarian writers are distinguished, almost into Will Baptists are much less numerous than either of a school of their own. The pamphlet presents a powthe others. None of these orders have church fellow- erful array of facts, not for exaggerated effect, but as ship for each other. The reason is obvious, and perfectly consistent with their respective views. The read these pages without a profound impression, we Seventh Day Baptists say Saturday is the Sabbath of do not understand human nature. We know of no the Lord. The Six Principle Baptists, that the lay- one document on the subject better adapted to arrest ing on of hands on the candidate fo admission into the attention of thoughtful men in the North, and we as essential as baptism.

OF Dr. Pitman, Miss. Sec., and Br. Miller, of the German Mission, N. Y., spent last Sabbath with our city churches, advocating the Missionary cause. Their labors among us were quite successful and refreshing to our people.

Bro. Pitman preached in the afternoon, at East Bos-You will be pleased to learn that the alarming prevalence of vice which has hitherto detracted much at Bromfield St., where \$275 were received and pledgfrom the charms of this physical paradise, is at pres- ed. Bro. Miller preached at Canton St. in the morning, ent arousing the wise and good amongst us to the where \$28 were collected; in the afternoon at Church importance of counteracting movements. In 1842, St., where \$250 were received; and in the evening at one of the most memorable Lord's Day Conventions Richmond St., where \$112 20 were received and

REVIVALS IN NEW YORK .- The Christian Advocate and Journal says: "Nearly all our churches in this city are enjoying special tokens of the Divine regard, in the awakening and conversion of sinners. and edification of believers; and we are happy to in-Old Ontario, as well becomes the mother country, of revival notices on hand, for which we could not takes the lead. The "Call" for a county convention on the 12th inst., in the village of Vienna was Lord; praise thy God, O Zion!'"

We have received glorious news from Africa. The acted upon. The first two recognised the revealed and work of God is reviving throughout our mission there.

SMALL Pox.—We notice certificates from Dr. Ste-

The South Carolina Conference adjourned at

forty thousand were thus gratuitously distributed.— ington, Ark., on the 23d November. Increase, 624 The ARKANSAS CONFERENCE adjourned at Wash-The other resolutions of the Convention were of an whites and 48 colored. It stations 43 preachers in a equally practical character; having for their object to field which calls for half as many more. Every one emorialize the Legislature of the State "to secure, has a circuit, and no circuit more than one preacher.

METHODISM IN CINCINNATI.-Good news of the Albany to Buffalo, were in favor of stopping the Sun- work of God come to us from all directions; the days day trains. Such is a summary of the Ontario pro- of refreshing are evidently returning. Most of our large cities are favored with revivals. Dr. Elliott Meantime a no less interesting movement was go- speaks, in the Western Christian Advocate, as follows.

REV. Dr. CODMAN has left his large and valuable

PEIRCE OF BOSTON, is about publishing a work of try as a delegate to the Free Will Baptist Church .-He is an able preacher and writer.

A new translation of Prescott's Conquest of Mexico has appeared in Madrid; and a translation of the Conquest of Peru, at Amsterdam.

REV. E. Noves' Class in Hebrew will commence in secure a good attendance the terms have been re-This Island is SSE from East Thomaston, and is duced to \$5 00 in advance, for the course of twenty-

BRO. FARRINGTON'S letter reached us too late for

Lost.-We have missed from our table a funeral sermon by brother Barrows, of New Hampshire Conference, which some one has borrowed or "hooked," before we had time to "notice" it. We shall be glad to find it again.

COMMUNICATIONS .- A large budget of articles is

THE OBITUARIES sent by brother S. Holman must them. Will brother S. send them again?

#### LITERARY NOTICES. THE UNION MAGAZINE.—The February No. of this

superb monthly, has been sent us. Its engravings are exceedingly fine; besides the mezzotints and steel frontispieces, the text is illustrated by numerous beauland, a most vivacious and entertaining writer.-Among the contributors, are Street, Benjamin, Simms, New York.

quainted. It is published by our old friend, Rev. R. My stay here is to be short, but I am hoping the Spaulding, who, we notice, has opened a bookstore in

PHILOSOPHY OF HEALTH .- Dr. Coles of Boston, the subject of health. There is as much good sense in this small manual as we have met with in so limited a compas, for a long while. 'We recommend it to invalids, as infinitely preferable to drugs and nostrums. Ticknor & Co., corner of School and Washing-

Position and Duties of the North with regard to Slavery, By Andrew Peabody, is the title of a small A correspondent of Zion's Advocate, who has late- pamphlet, issued by Charles Whipple, Neuchuryport, ly had occasion to travel in the land of Roger Wil- and for sale by Perkins & Co., Boston. Mr. Peabody's liams, says that Rhode Island is emphatically a Bap- Essay originally appeared in the Christian Examiner, tist State. They are, however, divided into four dif- (Unitarian) of this city. It is one of the most powerferent orders. The Christian order is denominated ful and conclusive reviews of the substract we have for its general dissemination.

RECEIVED FOR From Bromfield St.

Cambridge,

Roxbury, Pleasant St. South Glast

Fairhaven, M South Boston I have also received Bible cause and Missi

VALUE OF A

A pastor in Illinois subject, in the Presby "It is a great comfor well informed congreg tuted to give informati are a thousand items of portant a congregation be conveyed to them pastor. The state of t tant parts of the 'field &c., ought to be know conducted religious nev end. And besides thi tion which such a pape weekly visits, will ab trifling cost. A good r family where there are

### MISSIONAL

Br. Stevens :-- As a f the St. Croix river ; belie ful missionary efforts are lowers of Him, who gave into all the world, and creature."
The Wesleyan Mission

as a quarter's schooling

knowledge which they c

Stephen, held their annuaday evening, the 20th of was addressed by Messi gar, Pickler and Keith. made and seconded by the by the meeting. Their l Phenix-like, from the ashe ourned, was well filled, an It was a great triumph of mers said, "Christianity in influences with which our Mr. Cooney, who is a m of the Ocean," has a large

He told us that an enemy not to steal our money, but applied to his Satanic maje resented him as angrily giving a good collection, in Mr. C. has made a tour th and received the degree College, Carlisle, Pennsylv ronto, Canada, and is now

phen, at Salt Water Villag ning, the 21st of Decemb oth sides of the river, were meeting. The attendance collection, I believe, bette meetings are pleasant and brethren in the provinces, ary organization, and they remarked, at this meeting did not come before them pised begging—that he wis obligations to God, and the men; and that he rose to e gospel of the blessed God." emembered by those who s their preacher a present, wh a cent, perhaps, for preachi Our missionary meeting in the evening. The house attentive audience. Brethr ung, of the Wesley of South Calais, offered lection of \$7,88 was taken.

which were listened to amount of \$23,75, to member of the Parent Soc an appropriation from the M ary Society, of \$37,50; and of heaven, to pay this back to ary Society, as they did last appeared to be much please ust it was a very profitabl thorough missionary organ missionory meetings in all we should have a large inc In addition to the missionary nual Conference, which is aux sionary Society we should have in every district, auxiliary to t ence Missionary Society; liary to the district society. effected and carried out pra our missionary prospects wo and we, as a cloud, would c honor and glory. The M. member, besides her minister pay ten cents, it would a wenty cents, \$12,808,400; amount to the large sum amount of receipts according port, was \$78,932,73.\* If cents per member, we shoul the treasury, May 1, 1847, o \$26,432,32. This would en-glory of God and the salvation Author of Missions died. If

given by Christ to his apost the Christian church. Yours tru Calais, Me., Jan. 1, 1848.

they cannot pay fifty-two ce

not suffer any loss by it, ten

look at these figures; cons

wickedness; and then obe

AMENDMENT OF DISC ELDERS AND T Question. By whom are the Pro

\* By Treasurer and Assistant Tre

I propose submitting a few with a view to an amendment It is well known that, for has been an increasing convious change in respect to Elder, and the manner in w I speak advisedly, when

feeling among the preachers the church and the cause of if they would share a moiet this appointment; if there wable, for prevention or change ich prevention or change I would therefore, respec eration of those whose pr take action in the premises, amendment to the above ans Provided, that when the made Annual Conference, or of an inguify to the Bishop, that in a ment, to continuance in, or dister, from the office of Preside Bishop shall govern himself at In incort of this amendment. That it would lighten pacy, and tend to give them.

pacy, and tend to give them this subordinate officer, &c.

2. It would increase the assuring him of the confident 3. It would give satisfact preachers. Some might less not so absolutely essent that their claimage of the sould be so that their claims are appreciated as by the Bishops. least, that their representatives hands, in no small dearest interest, is thereby the small dearest interest, is thereby the small dearest interest. earest interest, is thereby

Bible cause and Missions, each \$2 00.

3 75

#### VALUE OF A RELIGIOUS PAPER.

subject, in the Presbyterian of the West, as follows: always injurious.

"It is a great comfort to a minister to preach to a 2. That it is unnecessary; the office is well enough well informed congregation. The ministry was insti-tuted to give information of a certain kind. There

as it is. Ans. The convictions of three-fourths of the preachers disprove this.

3. It will embarrass the Episcopacy, by throwing end. And besides this, the merely secular informa- gard.

into all the world, and preach the gospel to every

The Wesleyan Missionary Society in Milltown, St. Stephen, held their annual missionary meeting, Monday evening, the 20th of December. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Cooney, McNutt, Hennigar, Pickler and Keith. Several resolutions were med, was well filled, and the collection was liberal. from Prince Metternich.

and received the degree of A. M. from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was last in To-

Another missionary meeting was held in St. Stebrethren in the provinces, have a very good missionary organization, and they invariable hold their anmust missionary meetings in all their charges, It was ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND.—There are

in appropriation from the Maine Conference Mission- £500; to her native parish of Cwindu, £5000. Total, £15,000. Society, of \$37,50; and we hope by the blessing ary Society, as they did last year, with interest. All appeared to be much pleased with the meeting, and I trust it was a very profitable season. We need a more thorough missionary organization, and should hold sonary Society we should have a thorough organization in every district, auxiliary to the Maine Annual Conference Missionary Society; and in every charge, auxiliary to the district society. Let this organization be liary to the district society. Let this organization be effected and carried out practically, as it might be, and our missionary prospects would brighten in this State, and we, as a cloud, would cover ourselves with true honor and glory. The M. E. Church has 640,420 member, besides her ministers. If each of these should be ten cents, it would amount to \$6,404,200; if seem that the cents, \$12,808,400; if fifty-two cents it would amount of receipts according to our last missionary report, was \$78,932,73.\* If we had raised fifty-two cents per member, we should have had a balance in the treasury, May 1, 1847, of \$255,439,27, instead of \$15,132,32. This would enable us to do much for the clory of God and the salvation of souls, for whom the Author of Missions died. If there are any so poor that ey cannot pay fifty-two cents, there are as as many It says:-

th a view to an amendment and improvement.

this subordinate officer, &c.

2. It would increase the efficiency of that officer, by assuring him of the confidence of his brethren, &c.

3. It would give satisfaction to the great body of preachers. Some might learn that their incumbency is not so absolutely essential as is supposed—others that their claims are appreciated by their brethren, as least that their representative in the cabinet, and in whose hands, in no small degree, are placed their dearest interest, is thereby their suffrages.

A Celestial Visiter.—Professor Madler of Dorpat, is of opinion that the Comet of 1264 may be looked for during this month and February. It made its appearance also in 1556, and was of great size and brilliancy. This comet is computed to pass out from the Sun about twelve thousand millions of miles, being more than double the distance of Neptune. Its period is 292 years.

PROMISING EXPERIMENT.—A new mode of propelling steamboats, invented by Mr. Simpson, was tried in the Thame

naturally feel that their preacher in giving his suf-frage in favor of any particular brother for the office, would be likely to represent, or in part reflect their views, &c.

I am averse to inflicting tedious articles on your read-

the minds of even our oldest preachers, that some-thing of the kind is necessary. Innovations are not

are a thousand items of intelligence, which it is important a congregation should have, and which cannot other appointment, and taking from their hands anothbe conveyed to them by the pulpit labors of their pastor. The state of the Church in different and discontinuous and the conveyed to them by the pulpit labors of their ments. This objection involves, when seriously urged, an acknowledgement of the superfluousness of tant parts of the field '—its progress, its difficulties, &c., ought to be known to its members. The well rity of the Bishops, and withal approximates so near conducted religious newspaper, is well adapted to this to burlesque, that I deem it unworthy of serious re-

tion which such a paper conveys to its readers, in its weekly visits, will abundantly compensate for its ousy, &c. I have learned to feel the force of this obtrifling cost. A good religious journal is worth to a family where there are children growing up, as much as a quarter's schooling each year. It gives them knowledge which they can in no other way obtain."

Solwante I take the are larned to let the let of the the let of the the let of the the let of the larned to let the let of the let of the let of the larned to let the let of the

### Religious Summary.

SWITZERLAND.—The members of the various religious of made and seconded by these gentlemen, and passed by the meeting. Their beautiful chapel, which rose phenix-like, from the ashes of the old chapel that was the Jesuits have arrived at Vienna and met with a kind reception

ontend.

Mr. Cooney, who is a native of "the sweetest Isle of the Ocean," has a large share of the real Irish wit.

It is now in debt in the sum of 96,193 francs—

It is now in debt in the sum of 96,193 francs— He told us that an enemy had come into the house, nearly 40,000 francs more than a year ago, occasioned by the not to steal our money, but to steal our good impressions—our disposition and determination to give. He applied to his Satanic majesty an Irish cognomen, and represented him as angrily leaving the house on their presented him as angrily leaving the house on their ving a good collection, in the most amusing manner.

The means of so much good, will have to be closed. The appeal to the Scottish churches is impressive, and a strong sympathy

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN SCOTLAND .- Church of Scotland, 1,160; Free (Presbyterian) Church, 840; United Presbyterian Church, 518: Congregationalist, 142: United Another missionary meeting was held in St. Ste-phen, at Salt Water Village, so called, Tuesday eve-ning, the 21st of December. Several preachers from Church, 30; Scottish Episcopal Church, 109; Baptist, 91; ooth sides of the river, were present, and addressed the Roman Catholic, 82; Wesleyan Mothodist, 32; Evangelical meeting. The attendance was very good, and the collection, I believe, better than last year. These etings are pleasant and profitable seasons. Our in Scotland, as compared with its population, than in any other

remarked, at this meeting, by Mr. Cooney, that he did not come before them as a beggar—that he despised begging—that he wished to remind them of their asteries.

1 reland at this moment 2,735 Roman Catholic priests, 2,205 churches, 25 colleges, 59 convents, 93 nunneries and 42 monasteries.

gospel of the blessed God." An idea worthy of being remembered by those who sometimes talk of making liberal bequests: In the city of Bristol—Bristol Infirmary, their preacher a present, when they have not paid him £1000; Poor Orphan Girls' Asylum, £500; Blind Asylum, a cent, perhaps, for preaching the gospel to them!
Our missionary meeting was held December 26th,
the meeting was held December 26th, The house was well filled with an Refuge Society, £500; Strangers' Friend Society, £500; Young, of the Wesleyan connection, and father Eaton of South Calais, offered remarks on the occasion, which were listened to with much interest. A collection of \$7.88 was taken, and and subscriptions to the lection of \$7.88 was taken, and and subscriptions to the sound of \$7.88 was tak amount of \$23,75, to constitute their pastor a life sary, £500; British and Foreign Bible Society, £500; Church member of the Parent Society. This society received Missionary Society, £500; Christian Knowledge Society,

### Science and the Arts.

missionory meetings in all our charges annually; and "Tourist's Guide," says that on all the new railways in Engwe should have a large increase of missionary funds. land, and on the continent, the plan is adopted of placing felt of one-eighth of an inch in thickness beneath the rails, which al Conference, which is auxiliary to the Parent Miscauses the car to run without much noise, similar to a coach

or of Missions died. If there are any so poor that Union, of that city, thinks it should be a government enterprize

who are abundantly able to pay twice that sum, and so suffer any loss by it, temporally. Christian reader, look at these figures; consider the world that lieth in wickedness; and then obey the great commission given by Christ to his apostles, and through them to the Christian church.

Yours truly,
E. A. Helmershausen.

Calais, Me., Jan. 1, 1848.

Calais, Me., Jan. 1, 1848.

AMENDMENT OF DISCIPLINE—PRESIDING

ELDERS AND THEIR DUTY.

Question, By whom are the Presiding Elders to be chosen?

Answer, By the Bitches, and the pay the great commission that the contemplated rail-road, and can be finished in one or two years. It must necessible to take a far-sight week, By the Bitches and States of the country an early and firm hold on the rising commerce of the Pacific.—It is the duty of those entrusted with public affairs to take a far-sight week, By the Bitches to be chosen?

I propose submitting a few thoughts on the above, with a view to an amendment and improvement. It is well known that, for a few years past, there is seen an increasing conviction of the propriety of some change in respect to the office of Presiding Elder, and the manner in which its incumbent is appointed.

I speak advisedly, when I say there is a general feeling among the preachers, that the best interests of the church and the cause of God would be subserved if they would share a moiety of the responsibility of this appointment; if there were some provision available, for prevention or change were deemed necessary. I would therefore, respectfully suggest for the consideration of those whose province if may be, soon to take action in the premises, the following addition or amendment to the above answer.

Provided, that when the majority of preachers, in any finance Conference, or of any particular District, shall fine the Bishop, that in their judgment the appointment, from the office of Presiding Elder, is desirable, that is moment, so continuance in, or discontinuance of any preachers, from the office of Presiding Elder, is desirable, that is moment is provided, that when the majority of preachers, in any finance of the prevention of those whose province it may be, soon to take action in the premises, the following addition or amendment to the above answer.

Provided, that when the majority of preachers, in any finance of the prevention of those whose province it may be, soon to take action in the premises, the following addition or amendment to the above answer.

Provided, that when the majority of preachers, in any finance of the prevention of those whose province it may be, soon to take action in the premises, the following addition or amendment to the above answer.

Provided, that when the majority of preachers, in any finance of the prevention of the prevention

steamboats, invented by Mr. Simpson, was tried in the Thame

4. It would conciliate to a higher appreciation of, and a more cordial co-operation with the Presiding Elder, of the Quarterly Conferences. As it would bring the office near unto them, and they would naturally feel that their preacher in giving his suffice in favor of any particular brother for the office. vention consists in the ejection of a column of water to a paral-lel line with that of the vessel's motion, which column acts whole, on the President's annual message. Mr. Palfrey adagainst the water outside the vessel. The experiment was dressed the committee. tried with a small steamer called the Albion, of 20 horse-power. The speed attained ranged between ten and twelve knots, with an entire absence of all the surface swell, or wave. The diameter of the submerged propeller is very small; for a vessel of 400 tons it would not be greater than thirty inches.

### General Intelligence.

Port au Prince papers to December 26. They contain no confirmation of the verbal reports respecting the arbitrary course of President Soulouque, and the consequent discontent of the people. The Legislature was in session, and the different branches of the government appeared to co-operate harmoniously in discharging their respective duties.

THE AMERICAN LINE OF STEAMSHIPS .- The Washingto correspondent of the York Mirror say the report that Mr. Mills, agent of the New York and Bremen line of steamers, had petitioned Congress to be relieved from his contract for

CAPT. FELT.-The remains of the late Captain Felt, of the Massachusetts volunteers, have been received in New Or leans, and will be immediately forwarded to Boston.

HONEYMOON .- The origin of this word is so little known and yet so highly interesting, that we are constrained to give an account of it. It is traceable to a Teutonic origin. Among the Teutones was a favorite drink called metheglin. It was made of honey, and much like the present mead of the same name in European countries. The same beverage was is use among the Saxons, as well as another morat, which was also made of honey but flavored with mulberries. The honied drinks were used in great abundance at festivals. Among the nobility the marriage was celebrated a whole month, which was called a moon, during which the festive Board was well supplied with hone drink. Hence this month of festival was called honah moon or honey moon, which means a festival. The famous Alaric said to have died on his wedding night, from the effects of to much indulgence in metheglin.

ALLEGED CURE FOR THE CHOLERA .- Count de Nee Peer of France, has addressed to the Gazette des Hospitaux, letter relative to the treatment of the Asiatic cholera by ether as tried by Dr. Taron. I can speak to you, he says, of a cas completely analogous. When the malady raged in Paris som years back, my daughter was attacked. As the medical man sent for did not arrive, I determined on acting, myself. caused her to take some sulphuric ether, mixed with water an a little brandy. The icy cold which had gained every part of her body ceased a few instants after. A perspiration then se in, and continued some time. I made her take a grain of calc mel, and a grain of opium, for six or eight hours. My medica man approved of what I had done, and the patient was con pletely cured in a few days after.

MAJOR ITURBIDE .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says :- "Major Augustin Iturbide, son of the late Emperor Iturbide, of Mexico, and aid of Sa a Anna at the battle of Huamantla, is now a prisoner of war, o parole within the limits of the United States. He has n money. He applied to the President the other day, and the President referred bim to Secretary Marcy; and Secretar Marcy, it appears, paid no further attention to the subject."

DISTRESSING EVENT .- Horace Wells, dentist, of Cham bers street, whose arrest we noticed, (says the N. Y. Journa of Commmerce.) on a charge of throwing vitriol on certa characters in Broadway, committed suicide this (Monday morning in his cell in the rear building or common jail of the Tombs. He procured some chloroform to deaden the pain slit up his pantaloons, and then with a razor laid open hi thigh, completely severing the femoral artery and causi death in a few minutes. He has a wife and children in Hartfor and has hitherto been held in high esteem; he said that h character was blasted, his prospects ruined, and his family di graced, by an act thoughtlessly committed while ander excitin and deranging influences, and he could not bear life under su

The Commercial states that Mr. Wells had been making e periments with chloroform, and at the time the act was commi ted which caused his arrrest, he was laboring under consider

ver's " letter in the Philadelghia Ledger, written under date of Jan. 25 :- "The project of a treaty is no doubt received from Mr. Trist, and forms the subject of much deliberation with the Adminstration. The question is, will that project be laid before Congress, and will the latter ratify it? My opinion is that the President will ask the advice of the Senate, and it would really seem as if that body was so eager for peace, that it would advise a treaty on the terms proposed, which I have reason to believe, are substantially the same as those offered by Mr. Trist at the gates of Mexico.

Relief to Ireland and Scotland—The whole amount of contributions received by the committee appointed in the Academy, and 29th of June next.

Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mss., tand 29th of June next.

Wesleyan Academy, wilbraham, Mss., Jan. 20, 1848.

Other Methodist papers copy. adminstration. The question is, will that project be laid before

this city, and forwarded to Ireland and Scotland for the relief this city, and forwarded to Ireland and Scotland for the rener of the distressed people of those countries, was one hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred dollars and five cents. Of this \$121,982,05 was in money, and \$29,024 in provisions. Boston contributed \$52,162,94; other towns in Massachusetts \$63, contributed \$52,162,94; other towns in Massachusetts \$63, 479,02. The balance was contributed by other the New England States, assisted by Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Arbanass.

Notice is hereby given that the third meeting of the Ministerial Association for the Western part of Bucksport District, will be held feen in Bucksport village, March 14th and 15th.

Parts assicned—The duty of Methodist Ministers in sustaining the Ministerial Association—George Pratt. Ministerial Fidelity—J. C. Perry. The present state of the Temperance Cause, and our duty respecting it—H. C. Tilton. Brethren absent from the last meeting, are requested to present Essays on subjects assigned to them before. Preaching, Monday evening—T. B. Chase. Tuesday evening—George Pratt.

Z. H. Blair, Sec.

A difficulty is said to have occurred at the Alabama State University, which has resulted in the suspension of some forty or more of the students. The cause is not stated.

The Senate and House were not in session to-day, having adjourned over from Friday to Monday.

House.—Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the support of the Military Academy. Also a bill for the support of revolutionary and other pensioners, which was read twice, with the usual ref-

SENATE, Thursday, Jan. 27.—Mr. Bagley presented a resolution, to be added to those offered by him a few days ago, insisting that the people of the United States have a right to regulate the question of Slavery in their respective Territories. The Ten Regiments bill was then taken up. Mr. Phelps having the floor, went into a calculation to show the effect of the War upon the financial and commercial affairs of the country. Without closing, he gave way to a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The question was put to General Cass, by Mr. Crittenden, in the U. S. Senate on Monday, if General Scott had been recalled from the command of the army in Mexico. The prompt reply was that he had been recalled—being a confirmation of the rumors which for some time have been in circulation—and the command of the army devolves on Major Gen. Butler.

HAYTI.—The New York Journal of Commerce has recieved Port au Prince papers to December 26. They contain no confirmation of the verbal reports respecting the arbitrary of the verbal reports are respecting to the verbal reports of the verbal reports are reported a bill au-

SENATE, Jan. 28.—Mr. Rusk of Texas reported a bill authorizing the President to increase the Naval establishment of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Natal Agricultus.

val Affairs.

The House bill, making farther provision for the surviving widows and soldiers of the Revolution, was read a third time

and passed.

The special order of the day being the Ten Regiment bill, was then spoken to by Gen. Cass, Mr. Phelps of Vt. and Mr. Douglass of Illinois, when the Senate went into Executive Session, and after a short time spent therein, they adjourned.

had petitioned Congress to be relieved from his contract for carrying the mails is incorrect. The agent simply asks for power to 'enable him to enforce or complete the contracts that have been made under him.

The Magnic Telegraph.—The telegraph is said to be completed between Chicago and Milwaukie, and will soon be in working order. Truly the march of the telegraph is onward, and Oregon will soon be brought to our very doors.

HOUSE.—After the ordinary routine of business had been gone through with, the House went into a Committee of the Whole in reference to the President's annual message. Several numbers rose immediately to speak, when on motion the usual number of the President's annual message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

The Judiciary Committee reported the Senate bill to amend the act regulating the exercise of appellate jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of the United States, which was considered, amended and passed.

#### BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

S. S. Dunn-M. Trafton-W. Cone-W. Ford-J. Cooper-O. P. Farrington-L. Crowell-J. A. Adams-W. A. Clapp-J. Smith-J. G. Smith-A. Hunt-T. Marcy-J. C. Cromack-C. H. Lovejoy-C. H. Bolles-J. Paulson-K. Atkinson-A. H. Hall-S. Dresser-C. Holman-O. Kilburn-S. Sias-I. DeVoe-W. Gordon (all right in rezard to S. S.)-P. Ray-J. D. Butler-J. Smith-N. W. Aspenwall S. Putnam-J. Beedle-E. G. Doe-S. Allen-D. P. Thompson-E. M. Fowler-N. C. Clifford (A. M. owes 50 cents)-L. P. Rogers-T. B. Chase-B. Jones-W. H. Beale-W. Folyard-F. A. Soule-J. Jones-W. Sawyer (money will be acknowledged next week.)

#### RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO JAN. 28. 30-See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged.

2 00 pays to Dec. 1, '48 2 00 " Jan. 1, '48

Burgess, Wm. D.  Briggs, W. H.  Briggs, M. J.  Brig	n,	Alley, J. W	2 00	66	Jan. 1, 49
Brown, Lams	y	Allen, Wm.		66	Sant 94 947
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Brown, Lams	is	Baker, M. A.			Jan. 1, '49
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Emerson, Isaac   2 00	_	Day, Milton			Feb. 1, '49
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### NOTICES.

INFORMATION WANTED

NOTICE.

or more of the students. The cause is not stated.

A towel dipped in hot water, and applied to the part affected, will, it is said, afford an affective and immediate relief to the painful contraction of the muscles called the cramp.

The citizens of Deerfield are endeavoring to raise \$2300 with which to purchase the "Old Indian House" in that town.

A letter from Capt. Barker to a gentleman in this city, states that Samuel H. Fogg, of company H, died Nov. 16, on the march from Jalapa to Perote.

Congressional.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1848.

The Senate and House were not in session to-day, having adjourned over from Friday to Monday.

Senate Moday Inp. 24.—A resolution calling of Gaustil

NOTICE.

The Ministerial Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will reserve the Capture Serven Prepared by the Committee:

The Ministry Association on Dover District, will meet at South Newerland Association on Dover District, will reserve the Capture Serven Prepared by the Committee:

Sermon, Wednesday evening, by J. Pike, on Faith. Essays. I.

When that Ist and Is

Amesbury, Jan. 26, 1848.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Washington Monument resolutions were adopted.
Mr. Baldwin's resolution, calling on the President for information relative to the extent of the Mexican domain, and the power to cede it, was then considered.

House.—Occupied in discussing the bill creating an additional number of Clerks for the Pension office. The only difficulty seemed to be who should have the power to appoint them.

Senate, Thursday, Jan. 25

Senate, Thursday, Jan. 25.—Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution for consideration, declaring that Congress has no power to establish or prohibit slavery in any State in the Union, affirming the right to acquire territory by conquest, and denying the right to acquire territory acquired.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Clarke of R. I., spoke in strong terms of opposition to

On motion, the Senate laid asside the morning business and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Clarke of R. I., spoke in strong terms of opposition to the war policy of the Administration.

Mr. Crittenden asked Mr. Cass whether General Scott had been suspended from command and whether Gen. Worth was relieved from arrest.

Mr. Cass replied that both were true, and that the command now devolved on Gen. Butler as senior officer.

Mr. Crittenden expressed his astonishment in relation to the course pursued in this matter.

Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways

Falmouth, Jan, 29, 1848.

In and all, or send a portion of your temporal things to mim, who is four years has ministered to you in spiritual things.

M. Trafton,
G. Landon.

Springfield, Jan. 24, 1848.

DEDICATION.

By divine permission, the Methodist Episcopal Church recently errected in Palmouth Mass., will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1848. Segmon by Dr. Higgins of the Bromfield St. Church, Boston. Brethren and friends in the vicinity are very cordially instituted to attend. If circumstances are favorable, the meetings will be continued through the week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

and other pensioners, which was read twice, with the usual reference.

Senate, Wednesday, Jan. 26.—Mr. Benton gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the 61st and 95th rules of the articles of war. The ten regiment bill was then taken up. Mr. Dix addressed the Senate.

The Spring term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, 24th of February, and continue twelve weeks.

There will be a Teachers' Class formed during the Spring term, and especial efforts will be made to prepare those who design to teach, for the responsible duties of their profession. It is designed that the Teachers' Department shall combine all the excellencies of the Teachers Institute. Familiar Lectures will be given to the Class,

RICHARD S. RUSY, Principal. Northfield, Jan, 18th, 1848.

The church edifice, recently erected at Jenksville, by the Methodists, will, Providence permitting, be dedicated to God or Friday, February 4th, 1848. Services to commence at 11-2P. M. Sermon by Rev George Landon, of Springfield. All our friends are invited

Jenksville, January 22, 1848.

#### MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev. J. Whitman, Mr. Edwin Chandler to Miss Screpta Erwin.

In Malden, by Rev. E. Wiley, Mr. Reuben A. Adams of Provincetown, to Miss Caroline M. Wiley of North Malden.

In Chilmark, Mass, Jan. 90, by Rev. O. P. Farrington, Mr. Alonzo Tilton to Miss Corsandia C. Tilton, both of C.

In Bucksport, Sept. 16, by Rev. Z. H. Bhir, Mr. Geo. Nicholas to Miss Lucinda Patterson, both of B. In Orland, Dec. 22, by the same, Mr. David Wardwell of Penobscot, to Miss Sarah E. M. Starr of Orland. In Orland, Jan. 4, by the same, Mr. Elbridge Conner to Miss Abigail W. Dorr, both of O.

In Cutler, Me., Sept. 26, by Rev. Cyrus Phenix, Mr. Luther Maker to Miss Margaret A. Card, both of C. In Truscott, Dec. 5, by the same, Mr. Hiram Huckins of Lubec, to Miss Susan A. Wheeler of Truscott. In Whiting, Dec. 12, by the same, Mr. John Bagbey, Jr. to Miss Mary Ann Campbell, both of Whiting. In Truscott, Dec. 25, by the same, Mr. Thomas Ren, of Lubec, to Miss Sarah E. Rice, of Truscott. In Lubec, Jan 13, by the same, Mr. James C. Dana, to Miss Harriet N. Lurchin, both of Lubec. In this city, by Rev. J. Whitman, Mr. Edwin Chandler to Miss

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

ODEY'S LADY'S BOOK AND FAMILY

ODEY'S LADY'S BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE FOR 1848. INCREASED AND INCREASING ATTRACTION, with the largest circulation and greatest popularity of any Magazine in the United States.

New Department—The Treasury will contain articles from Bryant, Longfellow, Percival, Wendell Holmes, Washington Irving, N. P. Willis, Hoffman, Tuckerman, Simms, Halleck, Paulding, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Dana, Herbert, Fitz Greene Halleck, Miss Sedgwick, Theodore S. Fay, (from whom we have received a Novellete, which we shall shortly commence) Mrs. Annan, Park Benjamin, E. A. Poe, &c.

&c.

The Most Beautiful Embellishments, from the hands of the first artists, and consequently far superior to those in other Magazines, adorn the book.

Ornament and Utility are combined. The popular series of articles on Health, Model Cottages, and Needle-Work, &c., illustrated with fine engravings, will be continued, and such other features as can be made subservient to the grand design of the work—the mental and moral improvement of its readers—will from time to time be added.

This is the best time to subscribe. Persons commencing with the January number will receive Miss Leslie's New Novel, new entire, as the portions already published will be re-printed in that number. No diminution in the usual interest and variety, but an increase in the number of pages. TERMS.

One copy one year, which includes "The Lady's Dollar News (Making three publications in one month for the above small One copy two years, Two copies one year,

Two copies one year,
Five copies one year, (with an extra copy to the person sending the order)

Eight copies one year,

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Eight copies one year,

S20 00 the order)

the order)

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Twelve do. do.,

Any Post Master or Editor of a Newspaper, sending us two dollars for the Lady's Book alone, may retain the other dollar as commission. This commission cannot be allowed when the Lady's Book and the Dollar Newspaper are expected for \$3.

Address

L. A. GODEY, 113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LADY'S DOLLAR NEWSPAPER,
Containing articles from the best writers of England and
America, and translations from all other languages; also all the
ENGLISH ANNUALS entire, which cost in this city from \$5 to
\$10 each. An Annual will be published in one number, which
will cost about four cents to the subscribers of the Lady's Dollar
Newspace.

will cost about four cents to the subscribers of the Lady's Donar Newspaper.

In addition to the above the paper will contain Tales, Poetry, Essays, Feminine Accomplishments, Useful Receipts for the Toilet, (from a work which has been imported expressly) Fashions, Health, Fancy Work, House-keeping, Domestic and Fancy Cookery, from Soyer's great book just published.

It will be seen that the subscribers to this work will receive twice a week for one dollar that which in any other shape would continue there they is dollars. cost from three to six dollars

TERMS. TERMS.

Single copy one year, in advance, 1 00
Six copies, 5 00; Thirteen copies, 10 00.
A copy of either work sent as a specimen gratis to any persor who will pay the postage on the letter requesting it.
Address
L. A. GODEY,
Jan. 26—3t
113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GOOD SITUATION FOR A SAIL-A MAKER. The undersigned offers for sale his home-stead in North Dennis, on very reasonable terms, consisting of a first rate house, with an acre of excellent land for a garden, having a number of young finit and ornamental trees upon it, be walk from the wharf and sailthere is two packing establishments, with about twenty fishing vessels. Apply to the undersigned in person, or by letter.

ELI F. SOUTHARD, Wellfleet, Cape Cod.
Dec. 22.

NEW BOOKS. SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY, Vol. 3, by Rev. Chas. G. Finney, Prof. of Theology in Oberlin College, embracing Ability, (Natural, Moral and Gracious,) Repentance, Impenitence, Faith and Unbelief, Justification, Sanctification, Election, Reprobation, Divine Purposes, Divine Sovereignty, and Perseverance. In cloth and sheep binding. 8 vo, price \$2,00.

CHARLES WAITE,

Jan. 5. 3t Cheap Book Store, No. 54 Cornhill.

C W. PRUDEN & SON, FURNITURE. W. PRUDEN & SUN, FURNITURE,

• Feather, and Capet Warehouse, Nos. 43 and 45 Blackstone street, where may be found a good assortment of

Bureaus, Card Tables, Mattrasses,

Bedsteads, Centre do. Carpeting,

Sofas Dining do. Clocks,

Looking Glasses Common do. Chairs, &c.,

Looking Glasses Common do. Chairs, &c., and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, and warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any other establishment in the city.

N. B. Goods leased on the most favorable terms.

EORGE RUSSELL, M. D., HOMEOPA-Office hours, from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

CRANDIN, DUDLEY & BLAKE, SUR-GEON DENTISTS, No. 238 WASHINGTON STREET, Boston, warrant the Teeth inserted by them to answer all the purposes of natural ones.

1y Dec. 8

THE LIFE AND DIARY OF FANNY THE LIFE AND DIARY OF FANNY NEWELL. A new editon of this popular autobiography has been called for, and is now published in an improved and beautiful form. It contains an Introduction and sketch of her life, by a member of the New England M. E. Conference. Six thousand copies of this volume have been sold, and there is a continued call for it in different portions of New England and elsewhere. Price 42cts. For sale by BINNEY, OTHEMAN & CO., No. 1 Cornhill.

THE ORIGINAL STORE. THE BOSTON CHINA TEA COMPANY, No. 198 Washington St., opposite the Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, has been in operation for five years. Originated for the sole purposes of buying and selling Teas and Coffees,—and nothing else; it has met with unexampled success. Purchasing whole chops at once, and selling for cash only, at a small advance on the pound, they are enabled to make better selections, and sell cheaper than those not engaged exclusively in the trade. As a general rule there is TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED in purchasing of us. We

5 lbs good Black Tea, for 5 lbs superior Black Tea, (Oolong flavor,) 5 lbs good Green Tea, 5 lbs good Green Tea,
5 lbs good strong Young Hyson,
2 lbs delicious Green Tea,
2.25
Many stores charge 75 cents per pound for no better Tea.
All our Teas are packed in a style peculiarly our own, in half pound to ten pound packages, comprising over fifty different kinds, and labelled with our own label, duly copy-righted, to counterfeit which is forcery.

kinds, and labelled with our own label, fully copy-righted, to counterfeit which is forgery.

Achowe, a native Chinaman, who has had many years experience in Canton (his native place) in this business, will be found at the Company's Warehouse, directing and superintending the packing, &c., and will be happy so have his friends call on him.

on him.

Our aim is to sell good Tea cheap for cash. Any person, by enclosing the money in a letter, in presence of a Post Master, and sending by mail, will have the Teas carefully packed and forwarded, as directed.

Orders sent through express-men asswered with the same

Orders sent through express-men answered with the same care as on a personal application, and with promptness.

An exclusive agent for the sale of our Teas, will be appointed in each town in New England, by application to the Company in Boston, postage paid.

We employ no travelling agents.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

Dec. 15. eptoJ1—eotf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TAILOR-W HOLESALE AND RETAIL TAILORING ESTABISHMENT. JOHN GOVE & CO.,
Nos. 1 and 2 Hichborn Block, corner of Ann and Barrett Sts.,
Boston, having one of the largest Clothing Establishments in the
country, and every facility for getting up, at the shortest notice,
every variety of clothing, either for wholesale or retail, and of
the most approved styles of custom garments, would invite all
their friends, as well as the public generally, to give them a call.
Purchasers at wholesale will find our stock of ready made
clothing and Furnishing Goods to be one of the most extensive,
and equal to the advertisement.

Oct. 27

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### ADVERTISEMENTS.



WHARLES H. PEIRCE, NO. 3 CORN-

ON REVIVALS OF RELIGION. 1 vol. 12mo.

The publisher is happy to announce to the religious public that he has just issued a new stereotype edition of this valuable and highly popular work. Twelve thousand copies have been sold, of previous editions, and the work has been for some time out of the market. A continued call for it, and a confident conviction that no work could be better adapted to the present state of the church, has induced the publication of this improved edition. No Christian can read these Lectures without having his soul roused as by the sound of a trumpet. The preliminary measures to secure a spiritual reformation—the heart-work, and the office of prayer are clearly pointed out, and illustrated by the most impressive incidents. We have been assured by several ministers of the gospel that they date the commencement of their zeal and success in the work of winning souls, and in revival labors, under God, to the perusal of these Lectures. So full are they of heavenly unction, as well as scriptural truth, that they carry grace to the heart as well as slight to the mind. We trust this volume will be again widely circulated throughout the churches, and will become an efficient agent in arousing believers, and in securing a revival of pure and undefiled religion. Retail price, §1. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again, or who purchase for gratuitous distribution.

The above Sketches bave never been published in this coun-The above Sketches have never been published in this country, and they are now issued under the eye of the author, who has lately been on a visit to the United States, and who has prepared a new introduction to this edition. The extensive circulation of the previous works of the author, in this country, will prepare the religious public to welcome a new volume from his pen. The subject is original, and the execution is equal to the most successful volumes of this vigorous writer.

This work is prepared with great care, written in a familiar style, and published in the finest manner. It is intended for young Christians of both sexes, and will afford most important in-

PREPARATION FOR THE PULPIT: AN ESSAY ON THE COMPOSITION AND DELIVERY OF A SERMON. By Rev. James Rawson, A. M., of the Troy Conference. Price 31 1-4 cents.

This work, containing the religious experience, especially in the attainment of assurance of faith, entire consecration to God, and perfect love, of more than sixty persons, has also been received with peculiar favor by the Christian community. The third edition has been published, two large editions having been sold in less than six months. VII.

MEMORIALS OF THE INTRODUCTION OF METHODISM INTO THE EASTERN STATES. Comprising
Biographical Notices of its early Preachers, Sketches of its
First Churches, and Reminiscences of its Early Struggles
and Successes. By Rev. A. Stevens, A. M. 1 vol. 12mo.

nness or style. It has already had an almost unprecedented circulation. The first edition of thirty-five hundred copies has been exhausted in three months, and an edition of two thousand more has just been published and is being rapidly disposed off. This volume is published in the richest style of execution, on fine paper, bound by Bradley, with dies cut expressly for the work, and illustrated with two elegant steel engra

DIARY OF FANNY NEWELL. 1 vol. 18mo. Seventeent Thousand, with additions, &c.

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18.—Enterprise, Industry, and Art of Man.

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20.—The World and its Inhabitants.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers. that they continue business at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap tf Apr. 22

Land Chamber Furniture. No. 23 Brattle Street, Bostom, a few doors from Court Street. Painted Chamber Furniture, of all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Mahogany Arm Chair, new style Cane Seat Office do. Rotary do. do. Common do. do. Extra strong common chairs, suitable for offices and stores. A general assortment of cane seat and common chairs, also Rocking Chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. April 28, 1847.

DR. A. B. SNOW, HAS REMOVED TO 215
Washington Streel, nearly opposite Franklin Street.
Boston, June 9.

W. CASE, WOODEN WARE AND ARE RESTORE, Willow Ware, Carriages, Cradles, &c., No. 340 Washington Street, Boston. Also, Manufacturer of Refrigerators, of a superior quality, together with a complete assortment of Wooden, Tin, Japanned and Britannia Ware, and a variety of other articles for family use.

3m. Jan. 12.

HILL, BOSTON, has just publis

MIRACLES OF CHRIST: The Essentials of Saving Religion, &c. By Jabez Burns. D. D., author of "Pulpit Cyclopedia," "Four Hundred Sketches of Sermons," "Sketches of Sermons on Types and Metaphors." 1 vol. 12 mo.— Price, \$1.

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young Christians of both seekes, and with anord most important in-structions, conveyed in an interesting and attractive manner. It is offered in various styles of binding, and will be one of the most beautiful and profitable books for presentation during the coming holidays. Parents and friends of the young will be gratified to be able to bestow so valuable a present upon the youths in whom they have an interest.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY. By Martin Farquar Tup-per. Fine edition, in various styles of binding. 1 vol. 16

work, and illustrated with two elegant sweet engravings.

VIII.

THE TRUE EVANGELIST: OR AN ITINERANT MINISTRY, particularly that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Explained, Guarded and Defended. By Rev. Jas. Porter, A. M. With an Introduction by Rev. A. Stevens,

This work consists of twenty volumes, and contains five hundred different subjects, and is illustrated by five hundred engravings. It is an entirely original series, recently written and completed by S. G. Goodrich, the author of Peter Parley's Tales. This is the only library that has been expressly written for a School and Family Library. It is adopted in many of the libraries of the leading schools and seminaries in New England and New York. The following is a list of the volumes, each containing about 320 pages, 16mo. :—

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11.—History of American Indians.

12.—Manners, Customs, and Antiquities of the American Indians.

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South Boston, I have also received from Mr. Edson Gates, for the

A pastor in Illinois expresses his opinion on this

be made ameniable in some way, to some extent to their peers, there will be, if not "swellings and tumults," at least jealousies and evil surmisings.

Perhaps it may be thought the proposed amendment is defective in form, too indefinate, or ambigu-

Answer. By the Bishops.

Discipling, Chap. 1, Sec. 5.

I propose submitting a few thoughts on the above, it is well known a that for a manneadment and improvement.

It is well known a that for a few thoughts on the above, it is well known a that for a few thoughts on the above, it is well known a that for a few thoughts on the above, it is well known a that for a few thoughts on the above, it is well known a that for a few thoughts on the above, it is well known a that for a few thoughts on the above, it is well known a that for a few thoughts on the above, it is well known a that for a few thoughts on the above, it is well known a few thoughts on the above, it is well known at the Presiding Blders to be chosen?

States. In the progress of events, if we are not blind to our own power, this land may rival in greatness and prosperity—nay, surpass all that the world has yet seen. Those who urged the well was the few throughts of the few to an amendment and improvement.

The above considerations might be greatly amplified, and others added of little less importance: but

I am aware that it may be objected,

1. That innovations are dangerous, especially at such a time as this. To this I answer: the proposed change is no novelty. It has been talked about for years, and every year has added to the conviction in

4. It will fasten an electioneering spirit and policy

may not be unacceptable to your readers, I send you the following sketch of missionary meetings, held on the St. Croix river; believing that accounts of successful missionary efforts are always interesting to the followers of Hun, who gave the Great Mission, to "go and execute.

Here is defective in total, to make the form to the following sketch of missionary meetings, held on the substance of the thing, and leave it to better hearts and wiser heads than mine, to shape, mould, and execute.

H. P.

It was a great triumph of Methodism, or as Dr. Chalmers said, "Christianity in earnest," over the opposing influences with which our brethren there have had to mittee of the Geneva Evangelical Society, signed by Profs.

belgations to God, and their duties to their fellowmen; and that he rose to enfore the precepts of "the

RAILWAYS SHOD IN FELT .- Col. Sherburne, in his

and also that practical information, which the inexperienced teachs so much needs. Rooms near the Seminary furnished for the accommodation of the students, may be obtained at a reasonable price.

Board and tuition extremely low. NEWBURY SEMINARY.

The Spring Term of Newbury Seminary will commence Thursday, February 24th, and continue twelve weeks.

PRENTICE KNIGHTS, Sec.

THIRTEENTH EDITION OF FINNEY'S LECTURES ON REVIVALS OF RELIGION. 1 vol. 12mo.

II. SKETCHES OF SERMONS, ON THE PARABLES AND

mo.

Few English republications have enjoyed the popularity of this interesting volume; chaste and vigorous in style, original and vivid in thought, full of the soul of poetry, it commends itself to every reader fond of sterling good sense, in connection with reg-RICHES OF GRACE, OR EXPERIENCES IN HOLY LIVING. Edited by Rev. D. S. King. 1 vol. 12mo.

This is one of the most interesting books of the season. It is full of incident, and written with the utmost vigor and sprightliness of style. It has already had an almost unprecedented cit

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CHARLES H. PEIRCE,
No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

P. W. CASE, WOODEN WARE AND VA-

take away that value, without changing the

rule? And having once secured to these classes

of persons, that value, would it be just on the

part of the General Conference to take it away,

even by changing the rule? (5.) These are

points that must be calmly and maturely consid-

ered before the "contemplated abandonment"

But you say, secondly, "If the" abandon-ment of the dividends "does not" take place,

"then as we have repeatedly said" and proved

in the plan, not a cent of advantage will be

taken from the Concern, as a Northern interest."

It is true, you have "repeatedly said" this, but

it is denied that you have "proved it." Here is

a certain amount of capital employed, "the profits

arising from which, after a sufficient capital to

carry on the business is retained," are secured

by the constitutional law of the church, to the

benefit of specified classes of persons, belonging

to the M. E. Church. Can any part of that

capital be diverted from its constitutional de-

sign, without injustice to the constitutional

claimants on the profits? What if it should be

proposed to employ one third of the capital of

the Concern in publishing school books, for the

purpose of supplying the poor with such books,

at cost? It would certainly be a noble charity.

But would it furnish no just ground of complaint

to our distressed travelling and worn out preach-

ers, and the poor widows and orphans of preach-

manifest and gross act of injustice, and every

body would pronounce it such. But would it

the capital in publishing books, and furnishing

You seem to make a great account of the idea

that if the South get up a Book Concern of

their own, we must necessarily lose the South-

ern market. That does not follow as a matter

of necessity. It is true that we should have a

competitor in the field, but one over whom we

should have every advantage; for it would be

many years before they could afford their books

at as low prices as we could, and very probably

they would never be able to do it. (7.) But as you

base your argument on a contingency, you will

consent for me to do the same. It is proposed

to abolish slavery in the South, and when that

event, so devontly desired, shall take place, all

objections to receiving books from the North

will be removed. And furthermore, whether

that event soon takes place or not, the time will

come, and that not many years hence, when the

M. E. Church will extend herself over the

Southern States, and our books will go with

her. The blustering of interested slavehold-

ers, noisy demagogues, and hungry aspirants

ment, must soon come to an end. The general

movement throughout the civilized world to-

wards emancipation, the legitimate influence of

our Christianity, the tendency of the great prin-

ciple of liberty on which our government is

based, and the rising and rapidly spreading in-

terest taken in the question of abolition, by the

people of this country, will assuredly hasten the

glad day when slavery shall cease from these

books in the South? (8.) I lay this argument

by the side of yours, based on the contingency

of no "dividends." I think of the two, mine

I will now leave this matter and turn to the

question whether your plan will, if adopted, be

likely to "suppress the exasperated quarrel on

the property question, and prevent its going before the courts of the land." It may indeed

suppress the present quarrel, and prevent the

question now from leading to litigation. But

will it not be a most fruitful source of quarrel

and litigation hereafter? Would it not be ex-

pecting too much of human nature, to suppose it

possible, so to frame any set of conditions or

rules, by which the parties may be governed as

effectually to guard against endless misunder-

standings and disputes! If it were not for filling

to much space in your paper, and if it did not

I would detail some of the proofs which would

go to show the impossibility of guarding against

the difficulties that would arise. But I deem

If then, your plan were well sustained by pre

cedent, and if it were clearly constitutional, it is

evident enough, that it would never remove the

evil in view, but would aggravate them indefi-

nitely. Now I wish to say, if it come to that,

that if the South must be satisfied, and the consti-

tution of the church must be trampled on to reach

that point, it would be far better to divide the

capital stock of the Book Concern with them,

than to lay a foundation for endless strife, by the

adoption of any plan, that is to operate perpetu-

ally. (10.) The more I examine your proposition

the more am I convinced that it is impracticable;

and I chance to know, that there are many who

entertain the same opinion, though but "few'

of your "New England correspondents" have

expressed it. These few however, would not

refuse redress" in any constitutional and fea-

sible way, were they convinced there was a real

grievance. It has struck me that you have

reversed the natural order, in proposing redress

before showing that there was a real grievance

to be redressed. Their claim for redress, you

say, is merely an "asserted" one. Why not

wait then, till they make it to appear to be a

valid one, before you propose to meet it? (11.)

Having shown up your plan to be every way objectionable, I will now propose, not to the

South, but to you, and the many in the North,

whom you suppose, sympathise with your views,

to put your hands in your pockets, and pay what

they claim as their right, and not " rob Peter to

pay Paul." In my next number I propose to

take up another topic, and to drop the contro-

1. When brother C. last week proposed to drop the contr

versial form of this discussion, we expressed the intention not to

comment on him further; but as his whole present article treats

nly on the personal question between us, we must still follow

him, though we shall do it briefly. We fear no inconvenience

in tracing him into every nook and crook of the discussion, but

we wish not to oppress our readers with a protracted controver

In respect to his remark above, on the "analogy" of the

Canada case, we said enough last week; we will risk that point with our readers. But his singular comment on the word

redress, we must notice. "Grievances are redressed," indeed,

but is this all ? The word redress means, also, to " ease, to re

lieve, as pain, to remedy." (See Webster, or any other authori-

ty.) You can redress, not only those who have been wronged.

those who have suffered without being wronged-

South have thus suffered by their separation. This is the sense

in which we used the word, and yet our good brother takes this

word from our article in which we expressly deny the South any

egal claim to the Book Concern, and discourses away on it as

if we meant to imply that the South had been wronged by us

and we ought to redress the "grievance!" This seems to us

much like the play on the word "analogy," and we must claim

some credit for keeping a good temper under such " grievances,"

2. Brother C. has but need to read our " plan," to see ; ther

is no obscurity in it. We assume that neither the "produce," nor the capital stock of the concern, can be "divided" with the

uth ; we propose then to let them have books at cost price, in-

cluding in that price every kind of cost, even that of the re-

especially as we have no hope of "redress."

P. CRANDALL.

versial form, altogether.

it an unnecessary labor.

appear to me to be, an almost self-evident truth

Shall we not then have a call for our

after the "loaves and fishes"

is the best.

of govern-

them, at cost, to a seceding church? (6.)

of the "dividends" will take place.

#### From the National Era. SONGS OF LABOR-THE HUSKERS.

It was late in mild October, and the long autumnal rain Had left the summer harvest fields all green with grass again; The first sharp frosts had fallen, leaving all the woodlands gay

Through a thin dry mist that morning the sun rose broad and red, At first a rayless disc of fire, it brightened as it sped; Yet, even its noontide glory fell chastened and subdued the cornfields and the orchards and softly-pictured wood.

It wove with golden shuttle the haze with yellow light; Slanting through the painted beeches, it glorified the hill, And beneath it pend and meadow lay brighter, greener still.

And shouting boys in woodland haunts caught glimpses of that sky And school-girls, gay with aster flowers beside the meadow brooks

From spire and barn looked westerly the patient weathercocks, But even the birches on the hills stood motionless as rocks; No sound was in the woodlands, save the squirrel's dropping shell,

And the yellow leaves among the boughs, low rustling as they fell The summer grains were harvested; the stubble-fields lay dry,

But still on gentle hill-slopes, in valleys fringed with wood, Ungathered, bleaching in the sun, the heavy corn crop stood.

Bent low by autumn's wind and rain, through husks that dry an sere, Unfolded from their ripened charge, shone out the yellow ear;

Beneath, the turnip lay concealed, in many a verdant fold, And glistened in the slanting light the pumpkin's sphere of gold. e slowly to the long barn floor its load of husk and grain; Till, rayless as he rose that morn, sank down at last the sun,

Ending the day of dreamy light and warmth as it begun. Flamed the red radiance of the sky, set all aftre beyond, Slowly o'er the eastern sea-bluffs a milder glory shone, And the sunset and the moonrise were mingled into one!

And thus into the quiet night the sunset lapsed away, And deeper in the bright'ning moon the tranquil shadows lay, From many a brown old farm-house, and hamlet without name, Their milking and their home-tasks done, the merry huskers car

Swung o'er the heaped up harvest, from pictchforks in the mow Shone dimly down the lanterns on the pleasant green below; The growing pile of husks behind, the golden ears before, And laughing eyes and busy hands, and brown cheeks glimmeric

Half hidden in a quiet nook, serene of look and heart, Talking their old times o'er, the old men sat apart, While up and down the unhusked pile, or nestling in its shade, and-seek, with laugh and shout, the happy children play

Urged by the good host's daughter, a maiden young and fair, Lifting to light her sweet blue eyes, and pride of soft brown hair, The master of the village school, sleek of hair and smooth of tongu To the quaint tune of some old psalm a husking-ballad sung : Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard!

Heap high the golden corn ! From out her lavish horn !

Let other lands, exulting, glean The apple from the pine, The orange from its glossy green,

The cluster from the vine We better love the hardy gift Our rugged vales bestow,

To cheer us when the storm shall drift Our harvest fields with snow When spring-time came with flower and bud, And grasses green and young, And merry boblinks, in the wood,

Like mad musicians sung. We dropped the seed o'er hill and stain Beneath the sun of May, And frightened from our sprouting grain

All through the long, bright days of June Its leaves grew thin and fair. And waved in hot midsummer's noon

Its soft and vellow hair. And now with Autumn's moon-lit eves Its harvest-time has come,

We plack away the frosted leaves. There, richer than the fabled gift Of golden showers of old, Fair hands the broken grain shall sift

And knead its meal of gold. Let vapid idlers loll in silk Around their costly board.

Give us the bowl of samp and milk By homespun beauty poured. Where 'er the wide old kitchen heart! Sends up its smoky curls, Who will not thank the kindly earth,

And bless our corn-fed girls Then shame on all the proud and vain. Whose folly laughs to scorn The blessing of the Yankee's grain,

His wealth of golden corn Let earth withhold her goodly root. Let mildew blight the rye, Cire to the worm the orchard's fenit

The wheat-field to the fly; But let the good old crop adorr

Still let us for His golden corn Send up our thanks to God

### SLAVERY.

### For the Herald and Journal.

THE NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE-NO. 1. Mr. Editor :- Having shown that the points of analogy, between the Canada and Southern separations, utterly fail, and that, therefore, the only basis of your plan also fails, I now propose to consider several other points connected with the Property Question. And first, as to the consideration you propose to give the South by way of "redress." This word redress is your own. The consideration, therefore, whatever it may be, is to be understood as a redress. Grievances are redressed-and what is a grievance? It is the infliction of injustice or injury. The South have a grievance to be redressed; injustice or injury has been inflicted on them. But who has inflicted injustice or injury on them?-Has the M. E. Church? If so she ought to make redress. But what has she done? she objected to a slaveholding Bishop. This is the Alpha and Omega of her offence. This has inflicted injury on the South, and the South must be redressed. So you say, Mr. Editor. I hope there will be few delegates in the next General Conference, who will make such an admission. But to the consideration proposed as

a redress. (1.)
That the consideration is a part of the "stock" of the Concern, you distinctly deny; and that it is the "produce" of the Concern, you also deny. If then, you offer them neither the "stock," nor " produce " of the Concern, pray, what do you offer them? (2.) What else is there of the Concern, unless it be the labor and risk of carrying on the business? And you certainly do not propose to them to do the *labor* or to take the risk. In this particular I should think your proposition would be very acceptable to them. as t is simply carving out the general system of the country-the North do the drudgery and the South take their ease. You refer to votes which have been taken in some of the Conferences, proposing to reduce the prices of our so as to have no produce, and consequently no dividends. Though you have "scarcely a doubt" that such a thing will take place, yet I have many doubts concerning it, desirable as the arrrngement might be. Whatever may take place hereafter, it has not as yet been done, and therefore cannot furnish the basis of an argument. It does not become mortal man to call those things which be not, as though they were. You have adopted quite a summary mode disposing of my last objection to your plan, that is, the injustice of its operation, on rightful claimants of the produce of the Con-

cern. You say, first, "If the contemplated | abandonment of the dividends takes place, there can be, of course, no interference with such who recollect the " plan " will need no further explanation here claimants." I have already shown that as such those who do not, we must refer to it. an abandonment has not taken place, it can fur-3. The reader must remember that our argument did not de-

nish no basis for an argument. But is it not a question whether such an abandonment can take place without the change of the 6th Restrictive on what the Annual Conferences have done. It will be found in our last week's notes on brother C. Rule? (4.) Does not that rule secure to certain

classes of persons belonging to the M. E. replies to brother C. Church a value? Can the General Conference

a species of contract with the ministry, is fallacious, for (1.) that rule was not introduced until long after the origin of the there in the stead of an equal number of good Book Concern. (2.) It was introduced, as we have shown, pieces which he took out; that by this iniquitous not to enjoin a "produce," but merely to appropriate it when it might accrue, and (3.) if even it were otherwise, yet the rule and therefore this vote is one of the conditions in the contract, so called; by the very contract itself, therefore, provision is By this account, which she gave in great agony

made for its abrogation.

6. We have explained this point so often that we must con-

7. Why so ? They have certainly showed more pecuniary enterprize since their separation, than any other portion of the Church; they have the pecuniary means of doing almost any trate; and having related the story she had thing they wish, if driven to it. And if they should get by a

law suit, half our property, what then ? 8. Yes, but then, as there will be no slavery, there will be no examined. Du Moulin's servant steadily denied need of a continued separation; what, however, are we to do the whole charge, and so did one of the other with our "quarrel," until that far-off jubilee comes ? If we ad- two; but while the last was examining, a mesjust it on our "plan," we shall certainly be in the very best senger, who had been sent to search their lodgcondition for such a consummation—as our book interest will be, in an important sense, common to both sections. This supposition of brother C. has, however, more imagination than logic in it. As the basis of a business project, we think practical men would not allow it a moment's consideration.

9. We have admitted that difficulties must attach to any ar-

culties of our " plan " would not be less than those of any other one, and infinitely less than must arise from a refusal to make any arrangement whatever. ers? Such an arrangement would be a most

10. Aye, but "the constitution of the Church must" not "be trampled on "-the very design of our proposition is to prevent be any more unjust, than to employ a portion of

### SKETCHES.

#### CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The records of every country abound in remarkable cases of persons being judicially put to death for crimes of which they were entirely innocent. A mistaken resemblance to the actual perpetrator, the fact of having been seen near the spot where the crime was committed, or some other suspicious circumstance, has contributed to bring the guilt and punishment on the wrong party. Nearly all very flagrant crimes are committed in secret, and, often, of course, no evidence but that which is circumstantial, can be adduced to convict the guilty. This kind of evidence is often as conclusive as any other, but it should be applied with great caution, lest the innocent suffer. The following well-authenticated case, illustrating the danger of applying such evidence, occurred in England some time ago, and we think it will interest our readers.

Jaques du Moulin, a French refugee, having brought over his family and a small sum of money, employed it in purchasing lots of goods that had been condemned at the custom house, which he again disposed of by retail. As these goods were such as, having a high duty, were frequently smuggled, those who dealt in this way ere generally suspected of increasing their stock illicit means, and smuggling, or purchasing juggled articles, under color of dealing only in goods that had been legally seized by the king's officers, and taken from smugglers. This trade, however, did not, in the general estimation, imneach his honesty, though it gave no sanction to his character; but he was often detected in that they were among the pieces wich had been paid him; this was generally denied with great eagerness; but, if particular circumstances did not confirm the contrary, he was always peremptory and obstinate in his charge. This soon brought him into disrepute, and he gradually lost not only his business but his credit. It happened that, having sold a parcel of goods, which mounted to £78, to one Harris, a person with whom he had before had no dealings, he recevied the money in guineas and Portugal gold, several pieces of which he scrupled; but the man having assured him that he himself had carefully examined and weighed those very pieces, and found

them good. Du Moulin took them, and gave his receipt. In a few days, he returned with six pieces, which he averred were of base metal, and part of the sum which he had a few days before received of him for the lot of goods. Harris examined the pieces, and told Du Moulin that he was sure there were none of them among those which he had paid him, and refused to exchange them for others. Du Moulin as peremptorily insisted on the contrary, alleging that he had put the money in a drawer by itself, and locked t up till he offered it in payment of a bill of exchange, and then the pieces were found to be bad; insisting that they were the same to which his mother said to him, "I shall not inquire he had objected. Harris now became angry, whether you have been happy to-day, my son, and charged Du Moulin with intending a fraud. for it is evident that you have. But before I Du Moulin appeared to be rather piqued than bid you good night, I wish you to tell me some ntimidated at this charge; and having sworn of the things which have made you so." that these were the pieces he received, Harris was at length obliged to make them good; but said James. "I started up as soon as I heard told him that it had been a practice of Du Mou- know it was so pleasant early in the morning." lin's for a considerable time. Du Moulin now from all parts what Harris had reported, he that make such discoveries." brought an action for defamatory words, and Harris, irritated to the highest degree, stood upon his defence; and in the meantime having pro- I was hungry. cured a meeting of several persons who suffered the same way in their dealings with Du your class?" asked his mother. Moulin, they procured a warrant against him, by others, and the perjury by which he had looking at the pictures in my new book. tient to see him punished. In these circumstances he was brought to trial; and his many attempts to put off bad money, the quantity found by itself in his scrutoire, and, above all the instruments of coining, which upon a com-

It happened that, a few days before he was to have been executed, one Williams, who had been bred a seal-engraver, but had left his business. was killed by a fall from his horse : his wife im-

parison, exactly answered the money in his pos-

convicted, and received sentence of death.

session, being proved, he was upon this evidenec

newal of stereotype plates, renewal of machinery, &c., so that | that she could not live; and therefore sending for | conquer all his wicked pasions, that he might | Mrs. Grace Nelson, wife of Mr. Almond Nelthe whole concern would remain precisely as at present; un-diminished a single farthing as a northern interest. Our readers alone, and then gave her the following account :-

That her husband was one of four, whom she named, that had for many years subsisted by pend upon what the General Conference will do in this case, but counterfeiting gold coin, which she had been frequently employed to put off, and was therefore 4. We answered this question in both our last, and preceding intrusted with the whole secret; that another of these persons had hired himself to Du Moulin 5. We reply, yes, if these claimants can be better provided for without it, and this is alleged almost universally as a reason vided by the gang with false keys, had disposed practice Du Moulin had been defrauded of his business, his credit, and his liberty, to which in tself is made subject to a specified vote of the Conferences, a short time his life would be added, if application were not immediately made to save him. of mind, she was much exhausted, and having tent ourselves with merely a reference to note 2 above, and the she impeached, she fell into convulsions, and soon after expired. The woman immediately applied to a magistrate; and having related the story she had

who were taken the same day, and separately

ings, arrived with a great quantity of bad money and many instruments for coining. This three him into confusion, and the magistrate improving the opportunity by offering him his life if he would become an evidence for the king, he conrangement of this trouble, but the question is, whether the diffi. fessed that he had been long associated with the other prisoners and the man that was dead, and he directed where other tools and money might he found: but he could say nothing as to the manner in which Du Moulin's servant was employed to put it off. Upon this discovery Du Moulin's execution was suspended; and the king's witness swearing positively that his servant and the other prisoner had frequently coined in his presence, and giving a particular account of the process, and the part which each of them usually performed, they were convicted and condemned to die. Both of them, however, denied the fact, and the public were still in doubt about Du Moulin. In his defence, he had declared that the bad money which was found together was such as he could not trace to the person of whom he had received it; that the parcels with which bad money was found mixed he kept separate, that he might know to whom to apply if it should appear to be bad; but the finding of the moulds and other instruments in his custody was a particular not yet accounted for, as he only alleged in general terms that he knew not how they came there; and it was doubted whether the impeachment of others had not been managed with a view to save him who was equally guilty, there being no evidence of his servant's treachery but that of a woman who was dead, reported at second-hand by the wife of Du Moulin, who was manifestly an interested party. He was not, however, charged by either of the convicts as an accomplice, a particular which was strongly urged by his frieuds in his behalf; but it happened that, while the public opinion was thus held in suspense, a private drawer was discovered in a chest that belonged to his servant, and in it a bunch of keys, and the impression of one in wax : the impression was compared with the keys, and that which it corresponded with was found to open Du Moulin's scrutoire, in which the bad money and implements had been found. When this particular, so strong and unexpected, was urged, and the key produced, he burst into tears and confessed all that had been alleged against him. He was then asked how the tools came into his master's scrutoire; and he answered, that when the officers of justice came to seize his master, he was terrified for himself, uttering false gold. He came frequently to persons of whom he had received money with several of these pieces of counterfeit coin, and pretended tain: and fearing that he might be included in tain: and fearing that he might be included in the warrant, his consciousness of guilt kept him in continual dread and suspicion: that for this reason, before the officers went up stairs, he pened the scrutoire with his false key, and having fetched his tools from his box in the garret, he deposited them there, and had just

ocked it when he heard them at the door. In this case even the positive evidence of Du Moulin, that the money he brought back to Harris was the same he had received of him, was not true, though Du Moulin was not guilty of perjury either wilfully or by neglect, inattention or forgetfulness. And the circumstantial evidence against him, however strong, would only have heaped one injury upon another, and have taken away the life of an unhappy wretch, from whom a perfiduous servant had taken away everything else."

### FAMILY GIRGLE.

JAMES STEBBINS:

OR THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

The next night, as James came into the room "I will commence, then, with the morning,"

as he was confident that Du Moulin had injured my father's voice calling me, and it did not seem him by a fraud, supported by perjury, he told his half so hard as when I lay and thought about it; story wherever he went, exclaiming against him so I had time for a fine run in the garden, before with great bitterness, and met with many per- breakfast. It was so pleasant, I thought the sons who made nearly the same complaints, and birds never sung so sweetly before. I did not His mother smiled, and said, "The boys that found himself universally shunned; and hearing lay in bed till after breakfast, are not the boys

"When the breakfast bell rang," said James "I was right glad to hear it, for I had run till

"Did you regain your place at the "No, mother; George Williams came very and he was apprehended upon suspicion of near missing a word, and for a moment I was counterfeiting the coin. Upon searching his ready to hope that he would, but then I thought drawers, a great number of pieces of counterfeit of what you said, and that perhaps if he should gold were found in a drawer by themselves, and lose his place, he would feel as bad as I did everal others were picked from other money yesterday, and I was glad when he succeeded in that was found in different parcels in his scru-spelling the word. When I went out, I found toire : upon further search, a flask, several files, that one of the boys had knocked my hat off the a pair of moulds, some powdered chalk, a small nail in the entry. I was beginning to feel very quantity of aqua regia, and several other imple- angry, but I thought how foolish and wicked it plements, were discovered. No doubt could was to get angry for such a trifle. When I had now be entertained of his guilt, which was time to think more about it, I was very glad I aggravated by the methods he had taken to dis- did not get angry with him, for I did not think pose of the money he made, the insolence with he meant to knock it down. When I returned which he had insisted upon its being paid him home at night, I found Lucy was very busy supported his claim. His action against Harris wished to finish reading it, and was going to defamation was also considered as greatly catch it from her; but she looked very unwilincreasing his guilt, and everybody was impa- ling to give it up just then, and I thought I would go out to do something else, so I said to her, 'Lucy, I shall want my book when I come in again, and you will make haste, and get

through with it, won't you?' And Lucy said, 'Yes, James;' and when I came back again, she reached out her little hands to give me the book, and I felt very glad I had not snatched it from her."

When James had finished his story, his mother's kind look of approval, and her affectionate kiss, made his heart bound with joy. She went with him to his chamber, and knelt with him to mediately fell into fits. She was soon sensible pray that God would still help her little son to

become a useful and happy man.

I hope my young friends will learn from the story of James, that neither pleasant weather, nor kind friends, nor any other blessings, will sickness she was mostly devoid of reason. Several and angry passions.

#### THOUGHTS FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

discipline should be a fury brandishing her lash, and frowning her subjects into obedience .-Rather let it be conceived of as a benignant matron, wearing at once the dignity of resolution and the smile of condescension. Firm in the execution of her purposes, there is little occasion for severity. Her statute book is the law of God, her sceptre the wand of love .-Hence her children, if they have less of the obsequiousness of slaves, have more of the affection of children. They appear before her undisguised, and are as mindful of her laws abroad leads them around the walks of duty, and, though self-denial is often required, and punishment by no means unknown, they are willing to confess that "her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.'

As blows and stripes brutalize and harden more than other punishments, let them, if practicable, be avoided. They appeal to mere corporal feeling, without that mixture of reflection and moral feeling which most other punishments, Dec. 23, of consumption, aged 63 years. Br. F. even of a corporal nature, tend to excite. Dur- became hopefully pious some fifteen years since. ing an imprisonment within a room or a house, He deeply felt and efficiently acted with respect a boy will probably be led to think; but during to the interests of the M. E. Church. His last a whipping he seldom reflects. Another evil at- sickness was protracted and painful, but borne tending blows and stripes is, they are apt to dis- with Christian patience. He was triumphant in compose the mind of both parent and child, hope. He labored faithfully to persuade those unfitting the one from attending to, the other who visited him in his sickness, to prepare to from urging motives and reasons with any meet him in heaven. prospect of advantage. This is a most important consideration. In proportion as motives of a higher kind can be mixed with those of a lower, they tend extremely to qualify the evil which arises from the latter. Greatly, then, ought modes of punishment be avoided which, ell, died of consumption, at Three Rivers. Mass. while they press most severely on our animal Dec. 29, aged 27 years. It has never fallen to nature, afford the least room for the influence of the lot of the writer to witness a more complete higher principles.

St. Paul, indeed says, "What son is he whom place we seemed standing at heaven's gate, and his father chasteneth not "-but chastening may conversing with one already entering there, and be of various kinds, and may be interpreted fig- in whose countenance were expressed unearthly urately of corrective discipline in general. It joys. Often did she say to the writer, oh! how is not contended that corporal punishment should good is God to send this lingering sickness upon be wholly abolished. Sparingly, it may be employed with good effect. The doctrine maintained is, that the subjects of moral education conversion of her friends; she had but little should be governed by the dread of it as little as anxiety for herself, only that she might not bepossible.—Babington's Practical View of Chris- come impatient under bodily sufferings. To be tian Education.

#### A FEARFUL WHIRLPOOL.

The following incident is related by the Journalist of the exploring expedition, and shows with what fearful suddenness men sometimes pass unexpectedly from time into eternity. Mr. Ogden was desending the Columbia river in one perceived her stop, and the struggle of the oars- church. men, together with the anxious shout of the bowsman, soon told him that they had entered the whirl. Strongly they plied their oars, and deep anxiety, if not fear, was expressed in their num & Barker, Merchants, Boston, son of Mr. movements. They began to move onward with Jeremiah Farnum of Rumford, Me., died at the the whirl. Round they went with increased verresidence of his father, Jan. 6, aged 30 years. locity, still struggling to avoid the new danger which awaited them. A few more turns, each of Portland, but never united with any Chris one more rapid than the last, until they reached tian church. When residing in Boston, he atthe centre, where in an instant, the boat with tended worship in Grace Church, Temple street. all the crew, disappeared. So short had been During a revival of religion in this town in the struggle, that it was with difficulty that Mr. 1843, he was greatly blessed and became more Ogden could realize that all had perished. Only one body out of the ten was afterwards found at he removed to Boston, and amidst the cares and the bottom of the dalles, torne and mangled by the strife it had gone through.

GOOD MANNERS .- Good manners are the A few weeks previous to his death the work of blossom of good sense, and, may be added, of grace was greatly revived, and with a soul calm good feeling too; for, if the law of kindness be and peaceful, a faith strong and vigorous, and written in the heart, it will lead to that disin- with the prospect of heaven brightening as he terestedness in little as well as great things- approached the final struggle, he sweetly fell that desire to oblige, and attention to the grati- asleep in Jesus, with the exclamation trembling fication of others, which is the foundation of upon his dying lips, "Come Lord Jesus, come good manners.

WAR .- O War, War! what pencil can portray thy deformities-what skill can calculate thy horrors! Gigantic evil! preceded by terror, followed by devastation, fed by cursed pride, nourished by human woe. Gigantic evil! diffused by tears, by groans, and by blood, the shrieks of widows, and the pangs of the father-less. Gigantic evil! thou art never satisfied; thy triumphs are those of death, thy carnival is in the grave .- Rev. J. Parsons.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

Br. SAMUEL LEACH, died in Wilbraham, Jan. 13, aged 51 years. He was born in England, Northfield, N. H., Jan. 16, in the 23d year of and for six years was a sailor in the British and her age. Were it admissable, a lengthy and in-American navies. He was present in several teresting account of her Christian life, and tribattles at sea, and twice was made a prisoner of umphant death might be given to the readers of war. His was an eventful life of peril by sea the Herald, for much might be said in her and land—a life of toil and exile. His history praise, though young. I will, however, only is narrated in a work published by himself, en- say, that for a long time before her sufferings titled "Thirty Years from Home," which has were o'er, she expressed the clearest, and strong had an extensive circulation. The students of est confidence in her Savior, convincing all who Wilbraham will long remember brother L., and had the pleasure of conversing with her, that they will sympathize with his afflicted family. she was indeed prepared for that land, where the His sudden departure will be mourned not only wicked cease from troubling and the weary are by friends and neighbors, but by many who have at rest. Just before she died, when her fond listened to his apt and stirring exhortations at father told her that he could do no more for her. camp meetings and elsewhere. Br. Leach was that she was dying, she exclaimed, "Come Lord one of those men whom nature has made remark- Jesus, come quickly.' able, and who despite of circumstances, will be known and influential. He was a man of prayer and Christian forgiveness. Soon after his settlement in this country he gave his heart to God, and for nearly thirty years lived to adorn the great profession. After the death of a pious invalid son, a few months since, brother L., seemed to grow more than usually prayerful, and the midnight hour often witnessed his fervor of devotion. His sickness was short and extremely painful; but he died in the triumph of faith; and now the soldier, sailor, the weary stranger, the prayerful, eloquent Christian, rests from his labors, and his works do follow him. ROBERT ALLYN.

Jan. 20, 1848.

Br. PHILLIPS HATCH, died in Bristol, Me. Jan. 5, aged 94 years. Br. Hatch was an acceptable member of the M. E. Church about fifty years. He was one of a little band who composed the first class formed in this town, in the year 1798, and was well known to the different preachers who have travelled this circuit since that time, as a firm Methodist and sincere Chris-D. P. T. tian. His end was peace.

Bristol, Jan. 20, 1848.

son, died in Cabotville, Nov. 28, aged 28. She was cut down suddenly in the midst of strength, health, earthly happiness and hopes. During her make them happy, if they indulge in wicked years since, she experienced religion, and though no expression could be obtained from her in her last moments, her life and Christian character remove all doubts of her piety, and afford us evidence and hope that she died in the Lord. All In order to be efficient it is not necessary that are hereby admonished to be ready for death. lest the loss of reason or some other circumstances render it impossible to seek a preparation on the dying bed.

Br. HARVEY B. EDSON, died about three monts since of consumption. Br. Edson died among his friends, living at Enfield and Greenwich, so that I have not the usual items at command. For nine years past, he has been a prominent member of the church in this place. As a Christian, he was humble, consistent. watchful, and fervent. As a class leader, wise as under the vigilance of her eye. Thus she and judicious, gifted and sympathetic. As a citizen, highly respected and esteemed. Within the short space of one year Br. Edson, his wife. their oldest and their youngest child have died. leaving but two behind, one of whom seems destined to follow them soon.

L. CROWELL. Jan. 20, 1848.

Br. SETH FOSTER, of Hanover, Mass., died

JOHN FRENCH. Pembroke, Jan. 17, 1848.

CAROLINE NEWELL, wife of Mr. John Newtriumph in the dving hour. In visiting that absent from the body and to be present with the Lord was her theme and desire, though willing to wait her Father's time. But soon did she hear him say, it is enough, child, come home. DANIEL E. CHAPIN

Three Rivers, Jan. 21, 1848.

of his company's boats with ten Canadian voy- Crossman, died in Greene, Me., Sept 26, aged 68 agers, all well experienced in their duties. On years. She was converted to God when about arriving at the dalles they deemed it practicable 18 years of age, and joined the M. E. Church, to run them in order to save the portage. Mr. of which she has been a worthy member ever Ogden determined, however, that he would pass since. Though she gave her heart to God when the portage on foot, believing nevertheless, the young, yet she followed on to know the Lord, river was in such a state, that it was quite safe continually looking unto Jesus, the author and for them to pass down. He was accordingly finisher of her faith. She was a person of deep landed, and ascended the rocks, from which he piety, and a lover of the doctrines and disci had a full view of the water beneath, and of the pline of the church of her early choice. Her boat on its passage. At first she seemed to absence will be much lamented—may it be sancskim over the water like a bird; but he soon tified to her afflicted husband and family, and BENJAMIN FOSTER.

Monmouth, Dec., 1847.

Mr. ALFRED FARNUM, of the firm of Far-He was converted to God in 1840, in the cit decided in the service of Christ. Subsequently responsibilities of mercantile life, declined in his spiritual enjoyments. To this, in his last sickness, he alluded, and penitently regretted it .quickly."

East Rumford, Jan 18, 1848. Will the Christian Witness and Church Advocate please copy.

Widow COMFORT HODGDON, died in Northfield, N. H., Dec. 4, in her 74th year. This departed mother had been a worthy and exemplary member of the M. E. Church, for about 32 years, having experienced the forgiviness of sins in 1816; and as the time of her departure drew near, though severely afflicted with several attacks of palsy, she rejoiced in her Savior, and died in the assurance that "God was the strength of her heart and her portion forever.'

MARY F. FOWLER, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Hazelton, died of consumption, in J. C. CROMACK.

Northfield, N. H. Jan 21, 1848.

### TERMS

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and care of publishing this Paper, do so solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. The profits that accrue, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hamp-shire, Providence, and Vermont Conferences. 1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, at

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Some wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding.

For the Her WHAT IS

H. Br. D., I an gling; my mind has bee late, on the low stat, and I have been tryin of it, but as yet I have conclusion. Will you lative to it? D. Yes, brother H. ion, for it is a subject ! for some time; but a

judgment, my opinion H. Well, let us hear haps we shall be better D. Well, then, I this the church as a body, ought to be, and he apostle tells us that " death;" but as the ch doing all he can, is reless degree, for the cold H. Indeed, brother ] responsible for this a general thing I ha

votions; and at our calculate to take up my or talk, or both, and vo punctual to attend all of D. Yes, brother H. after all you may have t in the way. We are us own faults than others would you be willing failings, supposing you h H. Why,-ves, I thi ly ought to esteem that : would inform me of then them. If you discover i will you set me right? D. Yes, I will try, Meet me to-morrow ever we will talk further on mean time let us pray me say, may be said, as we kindest and best of feelin

FAILINGS DI

H. Good evening, brot cording to agreement, to larly, the things about versing yesterday; but ture of good and bad fee makes me feel well to thi to get right; but it make I have failings; I hate to been praying and examin and I have discovered so which I wish were differ hear what you have to sa

D. Well, brother H., think you quite worldly-n pear to be increasing year injunction of the psalmist. set upon them. You are n formerly. When you wer half what you now are, ye much for the preaching of benevolent purposes. Th plaining from you on acco proportion. Now it is no you frequently complain t to do much, if anythingsuch, or your family exper cannot afford it; but you of fifty or a hundred acres year. Again-you not un

Sabbath, which almost all sons are apt to do. Not long since, you arri day evening, after having Your excuse was, that " to lay by all day upon expe been at home, yourself and quired just as much to eat perhaps the expense would as much. I think professor the commands of God of n shillings. Cannot the wo cover which we love best? more, and that is all I know

H. Well, let me hear the D. You will not be ang plainly. H. Certainly not. D. I would say, then, the our spirit at all times, as ou are apt to get angry Now, the world sees all the bear your cross as you say, talking produces no good e verted; for they are think your inconsistent life, and co religion they do not want is make them skeptical. Wh these things, brother?

H. I acknowledge that the I never fully realized before was injuring the cause of C D. I supposed you did n reason why I thought prope H. I am thankful that yo and thereby shown yoursel trust I shall profit by it; a ture, we shall be more frank plainly, and in love, what D. I hope so too; and wi would like to call at your h ning, to have you in turn red H. I certainly shall be will can, for "one good turn dese saying is. And I have been persuade others to meet in 17

purpose of assisting each of heaven, it would be a goo A GOOD M

D. Good evening, brother deal as plainly with me to-nig the last time we met. H. I think I am ready towards you, and I do it pleasure, too. Ever since w been trying to find something or Christian character, and can find nothing worth men so far as I can ascertain, prov some have thought you ra your own interest. You en-tempered, at home and a faithful in the discharge of ev

cautions to "abstain from D. Brother H., you alarn think that I am one of thoswhom Christ pronounced a v.

H. Don't be frightened,

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